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IDLE ACRES ARE PUT ON ACTIVE JOB

National Forests Take Up Much of Abandoned Farm Lands

FORMER BALANCE IS BEING RESTORED

States Generally Taking New Interest in Woodlands as Valuable Assets

With the idea of making still clearer the great need for action with regard to forest preservation, reforestation, and fire prevention in the United States, a series of 12 articles, of which this is the second, has been scheduled to run daily for two weeks.

By ROBERT SPARKS WALKER

Farm Paper Editor and Writer on Agricultural Subjects

It is difficult to comprehend our national forests and idle farm lands without getting our thoughts seriously entangled in big numbers.

On June 30, 1929, the gross area of national forests of the United States was 184,564,953 acres. Of these, 24,814,433 acres were not owned by the United States.

During the fiscal year ending in 1929 there were 189,575 acres acquired at an average cost of $5.11 an acre.

National forests are the nation's as well as the individual citizen's greatest asset, and yet to reforest the idle lands and to maintain them requires large annual appropriations.

Indeed, there is ever a keen demand for fresh plantings, and there are now more than 2,100,000 acres lying idle within the national forests that need replanting. As long as destructive forest fires come and lands are stripped of their vegetation, there will be a heavy demand for replanting which is the only way to restore the growing timber to a piece of denuded ground.

In 1929 there were 18,825 acres of national forest land planted. Of this Michigan received a planting of 11,417 acres which may appear as more than one state's share. Owing to voluntary contributions from private citizens, the forest service was able to plant 5000 acres more than it otherwise would have been able to do. During 1928, private contributions from Michigan and Washington enabled the forest service to make almost 50 per cent more forest plantings than it had done in the 10 years previous.

Even though new nurseries are being established to furnish an increased amount of seedlings, at the present rate of progress in tree planting, it will take almost a century to replant the 2,100,000 acres of denuded timberland.

The acreage of idle farm lands has grown tremendously. The present census discloses the drifting of population to the larger cities, leaving in its wake

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Russian Decree Retaliates in Dumping Issue

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—The Kremlin does not intend to remain passive in the face of the restrictive measures of other governments regarding Soviet exports, it is shown by a new law published Oct. 21. A decree signed by A. I. Rykoff, Premier, prescribes counter measures against countries which establish special conditions of trade applicable only to the Soviet Union or which legally hinder Soviet export there.

The decree orders the Trade Commissariat to cease placing orders in such countries or to limit them to the extreme minimum, to cease using their commercial vessels to establish special rules limiting the transit of their goods through the Soviet Union, to cease using or to use the minimum of their ports and railroads for the transit of Soviet goods.

Izvestia and Pravda both published leading editorials attacking France as the instigator of the anti-Soviet campaign insisting there is no Soviet dumping and declaring that many European countries sell some of their goods at almost half price abroad compared with home prices.

Izvestia says, "The Soviet Government often exports goods needed for its internal market because we need foreign raw material and machinery. We force our exports for the purpose of increasing our imports which are needed to industrialize our country. Business circles must decide whether they will risk losing the growing demands of the Soviet market, which will long need foreign imports, or whether they will end the policy of adventure seekers like the Deterding and Krueger companies."

For the first time a statement is made approximating the Soviet export of grain this year, an Izvestia editorial stating it to be one-third of the prewar grain export, which was about 10,000,000 tons yearly.

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Eclipse 'Over Before It Began' on 'Tin Can Island' in Pacific

Total Hiding of Sun on Niuafou, Where Calendar Day Begins, Viewed by Astronomers on Wednesday, Before It Appeared Tuesday

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON — The party of American astronomers which traveled thousands of miles to "Tin Can Island," in the south Pacific, viewed a total eclipse, Oct. 21-22, that theoretically was over before it began.

Actually, however, they had 1 minute and 32 seconds to make observations of the eclipse the path of which passed over only two small islands.

It happened this way: Tin Can Island, whose real name is Niuafou, is one of the Tonga group and lies on the International Date Line, the imaginary marker where each calendar day first begins.

When it is Wednesday on one part of Niuafou, it is a whole day earlier on the other side of this three-miles wide island. As the eclipse path passed across the ocean in a southeasterly direction, the minute and a half of totality occurred Wednesday on part of the island, a short time before it began on Tuesday on the other side.

In other words, the eclipse for the American astronomers occurred "today" before it occurred "yesterday" a little farther on. Or it took place "tomorrow" before "today," depending on the side of the date line the astronomers stood. If they straddled the line, they would have the unique experience of viewing the eclipse simultaneously on Tuesday and Wednesday, but even that position would not give them the advantage of lengthening the period of total obscurity to 24 hours.

However, the nine members of the American expedition are not disturbed by the complexities of such theories. They had more important business. Ever since they landed on the island the middle of August they had labored, setting up their apparatus,

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SYNCHRONIZED RADIOCASTING IS ANNOUNCED

National Chain Gives Notice New Service Is Now in Sight

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—The synchronization of radio programs is an immediate possibility, officials of the National Broadcasting Company told members of the Federal Radio Commission on Oct. 20.

A new era in the transmission of radio programs was forecast as M. H. Aylesworth, president of the company, who, with C. W. Horn, general engineer, and others, laid before the commissioner the results of years of research.

Not only radio programs, but wireless messages and television, it was said, may eventually be synchronized.

"I desire to be conservative," Mr. Aylesworth said, "but I firmly believe we have reached the stage where synchronization of radio stations is possible and that from now on we will be able to concentrate on refinements and improvements."

If synchronization becomes a possibility, engineers at commission headquarters declared, it will open up almost unlimited possibilities on the air and clear away much of the interference facing the owner of a set while simultaneously freeing the commission of a major share of its problems.

At present chain programs are sent out by many stations each operating on its wavelength. On important talks, 50 or more stations may all be radiocasting the same speech on 50 different channels. Under synchronization these 50 stations can still send out the same program simultaneously but on the same channel, so that the 49 other channels will be free. With fewer channels needed there would be room for more stations on the air, or more likely, the commission could cut down the number of channels in use, widening the separation between stations and reducing interference.

Synchronization is a "system," not a new invention, Mr. Aylesworth said, and, "together with the conditions under which the experimental work was conducted, makes it impossible for any particular group to assume control or to reap benefits of a selfish nature."

Two telephone circuits are used in conjunction with the radio frequency, one to carry the chain program, just as such a circuit is used to distribute

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Hit-Run Case Cited as Lesson for Wets

More evidence why Massachusetts should retain its "Baby Volstead Act" as a protection against the drunken driver, is found by dry advocates in the case of Alexander McKenzie of Hyde Park, Mass., sentenced, Oct. 20, to three years in the House of Correction in punishment for an offense committed as a result of use of liquor.

The case, tried in the Suffolk Superior Criminal Court before Judge Albert F. Hayden, brought out evidence that while under the influence of liquor Mr. McKenzie had run down a youth and then had run away from the scene of the accident. The prisoner was also charged with having driven a motor vehicle negligently so as to endanger the public, and with drunkenness.

A sentence of two years in the house of correction was returned on the first charge, and another year was added for the second charge. The other two complaints were filed. It was shown at the trial that the prisoner had been convicted previously of drunken driving.

UNITED STATES WINS WAR DAMAGE CLAIMS

NEW YORK (AP)—Robert Bonynge, counsel for the American representatives on the Mixed Claims Commission, returned from The Hague Oct. 18 with the declaration that the United States is virtually assured of an award of $300,000,000 in its case against Germany.

He said $260,000,000 of the $300,000,000 claimed by the United States for wartime damages already had been awarded.

BANKS IN BRAZIL REOPENED UNDER NEW WAR RULES

Banco do Brasil Controls Export—Withdrawals Elsewhere Restricted

RIO DE JANEIRO (AP)—President Luis published a decree, Oct. 21, regulating operations of banking concerns in Rio de Janeiro until Nov. 30. The banks were closed for 15 days by decree on Oct. 6.

Three provisions are made in the new measure. The first permits the Banco do Brasil exclusive permission for negotiation of letters of credit for export purposes, with the privilege of supplying other banks necessary coverage up to £1000 (about $5000), the Banco do Brasil to determine the rate of exchange.

The second provision authorizes withdrawals from deposits to a maximum of 25 per cent every fortnight, with the reservation that merchants, industrialists and farmers must leave sufficient on deposit to pay their workers and customs and other taxes on materials purchased.

The third provision permits banks to operate beginning Oct. 21 subject to the foregoing regulations.

With reference to the military situation a communiqué of the Minister of Justice said that the positions of government forces and the rebel troops are unaltered.

Rebels Say Matto Grosso Has Joined the Revolution

PORTO ALEGRE, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil (AP)—Brazilian revolutionary quarters here Oct. 21 said that the state of Matto Grosso, second largest in the Brazilian Union, had joined the insurgent cause. Their information was that federal forces organized recently in Cuyaba by Col. Lima Silva had revolted, and that their commander, Major Ravello, assumed presidency of the state.

Col. Lima Silva, who was chief of all federal forces in the state with headquarters at Campo Grande, fled to the Bolivian frontier with the Seventeenth Battalion of Cazadores, or Scouts, thus avoiding an encounter with a strong revolutionary column advancing on Campo Grande.

A governmental junta was formed in Cuyaba, Matto Grosso, with Major Rabello at its head. The former Governor, Annibal Toledo, was deposed.

Revolutionary sources reported that despite torrential rains over the entire battle front, the general rebel advance continued, and that two columns of cowboy troops from Rio Grande do Sul were known to have crossed into Sao Paulo on Oct. 19 at two different points. The general situation of the insurgent troops was said to be excellent.

The revolutionary military staff has addressed a message to the federal army and people, warning them that rebel airplanes soon will cross the Sao Paulo border, but telling them not to be afraid, since the planes "belong to the army of liberation and are solely for military purposes and not intended to strike at defenseless cities."

CO-OPERATIVES CALLED VICTIM OF BOYCOTTING

Federal Agencies Start Actions Against Grain and Live Stock Men

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON — An undercover fight of long standing came to the surface suddenly here when in two separate fields government agencies charged private agricultural dealers with boycotting farm coöperatives.

Samuel R. McKelvie, grain member of the Federal Farm Board, charged that the organized grain trade has revived previous campaigns of propaganda and is resisting efforts to bring farmers into the big coöperatives.

The Department of Agriculture, meanwhile, formally charged 39 old-line live-stock commission houses with boycotting the coöperative live-stock agencies active in the St. Louis market.

In both cases the struggle is between the private middleman and the efforts to compete with him through coöperative enterprise. Mr. McKelvie stated that he has asked the Federal Trade Commission and the Post Office Department to act in the grain controversy.

The complaint of the Department of Agriculture is signed by C. F. Marvin, Acting Secretary of Agriculture, and ordered the St. Louis dealers to appear Nov. 6 before a department examiner to show cause why they should not be suspended from the privileges of the St. Louis market under the Act of 1921.

In both cases there is a deep-seated and fundamental antipathy between private business and the coöperatives as fostered by the Federal Government. The same attitude of private business was shown in the attacks made on the Farm Board by members of the United States Chamber of Commerce in the last annual meeting here.

Mr. McKelvie announces that he has received word of a highly organized campaign by the grain trade seeking to halt or wreck the coöperative marketing program in Minnesota and other agricultural states.

He has received charges from Hugh J. Hughes, publicity director of the Minnesota Wheat Growers' Coöperative Association, asserting that the Minnesota grain trade has many men covering northwestern elevators who devote much of their time to a propaganda campaign against the Farmers' National Grain Corporation, an organization supported by the Farm Board. These representatives, he asserts, have personally interviewed every farmers' elevator group in the Northwest advising against coöperating with the national organization through any of its members.

Much of the propaganda is alleged to originate with the Minneapolis Board of Trade, which hitherto has controlled the northwest wheat situation.

Fraudulent 'Ads' Being Curbed, Bureau Reports

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—"Fire sales," when there is no fire, "going out of business sales," when the firm plans to bob up again on another street, window-baiting practices, fraudulent employment offers and other misrepresentations in advertising have been curbed by Better Business Bureaus in the large cities in the United States, according to a report of the Chicago bureau.

Greater confidence in advertising is being built up, the report says, through the efforts of these organizations which are operated without profit. More than $1,000,000 is voluntarily supplied the bureaus annually in the attempt to control advertising and sales practices inimical to public confidence and fair competition, it was stated.

Window baiting practices have been definitely discontinued in Hartford, Conn., the report says. A complete clean-up in the employment agency field has been effected in Philadelphia through the activity of the Better Business Bureau. Fire sales where new merchandise has been sold were checked in several cities. Jewelry auctions have been forbidden in Columbus and Cincinnati. Half price promises have been investigated and checked, and tricky type arrangement in advertising copy has been corrected in one instance in Toledo, O., it was reported.

Supreme Court Opens New Session by Refusing Review of Several Suits

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Supreme Court made ready, Oct. 20, to swing into its winter's work unhampered by the vast accumulation of petitions and appeals for review which confronted it at the outset of the term. Of 350 cases brought to it for final settlement, 117 still awaited the announcement of whether reviews would be granted or refused as the members of the court assembled for their third formal session since the summer recess.

The justices already had determined which of these presented controversies meriting the consideration of the nation's highest court and the first business of the session was the announcement of these findings.

This concluded, the court turned for the first time this fall to hearing oral argument with a railroad controversy between carriers of the southwestern and western trunk line territories, the first case to be heard.

The appeal of the Louisville & Nashville and other railroads challenging an order of the Interstate Commerce Commission requiring railroads to charge regular published rates for the transportation of private passenger cars of other companies will be reviewed by the court.

The Interstate Commerce Commission held the free transportation of such cars constituted unlawful discrimination, and ordered that they be moved at regular published rates.

The Supreme Court refused to review a $6,000,000 suit against the estate of the late Edward W. Scripps, newspaper publisher, brought by the widow of his son, James G. Scripps. The money was claimed by Josephine S. Scripps, the widow, as compensation for the management of the newspaper properties by her husband from 1908 until the summer of 1920.

The court agreed to settle a controversy between the Federal Government and candy manufacturers as to whether sweet chocolate and sweet milk chocolate were candy under the revenue acts of 1918 and 1921.

Bright Era Dawns for 'Darkest Africa'

At Top Is Type of Calcutta Flying Boat That Will Be Used as Part of the New Air Route From London to Cape Town. The Map Is Self-Explanatory.

RAIL WORKERS IN EUROPE PUSH WAR ON LIQUOR

Total Abstinence Urged as Essential to Program of Safety First

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS — Representatives of 60,000 railway men in 15 nations have inaugurated an energetic campaign to promote total abstinence from liquor throughout Europe. These members of the International Anti-Alcoholic Congress of Railroad Workers consider complete abstinence essential to the safety-first program which they are pledged to promote.

The countries represented are France, Germany, Great Britain, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Poland, Jugoslavia, Holland, Rumania, Switzerland, Finland, Belgium, Austria and Czechoslovakia.

Karl Weker, Swiss rail executive from Zurich, president of the federation declares, "If we can't dry up Europe in this generation there's still a great deal of useful work we can do. We can instruct our children as to the perils of alcoholism and we can encourage sobriety, moderation and self control among railroad men, thereby decreasing rail accidents. Even this limited program is decidedly worthwhile."

Raoul Dautry, director-general of the French State Railways, sent a message to the federation commending the safety-first aspect of its program. "If the railway is to function properly," wrote M. Dautry, "its employees must be healthy, vigorous, temperate and sober men. A drinking man is a baneful and disastrous peril for himself, for his comrades and for passengers."

Every member of the federation has pledged himself to be a total abstainer except in France and Germany where wine and beer are permitted, "if consumed with extreme moderation." The federation, for the moment, asks no prohibition legislation, although it advocates laws restricting the sale of liquor to minors, the number of saloons and hours they can be open. It also recommends "substitutes for wine and beer."

At a banquet in Rouen, Oct. 19, not a drop of wine was served to delegates, but only grape juice. Sweet cider and milk are other substitutes recommended. The federation sponsors temperance bars where nonalcoholic liquors are served.

Entirely separate from the railway workers' organization, there has been established at Paris a bureau of the National d'Etudes sur l'Alcool which is described as the French bureau for study of the liquor problem from research, social and economic standpoints, in national and international life. With a view to making known in France the truth about prohibition in the United States, Georges G. Valot, its director-general, will sail for the United States Oct. 25.

After a year devoted to observations in New York, Kansas, California, and Canada, M. Valot will return to France to make an authoritative reply to detractors of prohibition.

GERMANY SENDS ANTHRACITE TO UNITED STATES

Regular Exports Begin as Part of Plan to Build Up Foreign Credit

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—In pursuance of its policy of developing a huge export trade which will build up foreign credits and assist in making reparations payments, Germany has begun regular shipments of coal to the United States for the first time.

The grade which has started to flow to America comes from the Ruhr and is known as No. 1 buckwheat, a size used almost exclusively for steaming purposes. Two large shipments already have been received in New York and contracts have been made covering a period for shipment of a large percentage of the excess production in this grade from the Ruhr basin.

The American firm which had made the contract for the importation of this coal is Burns Brothers, one of the largest American dealers. The shipper is the Hockelhovener Coal Company, one of the principal anthracite producers in Germany. Sanders A. Wertheim, president of Burns Brothers, said that the coal was of a grade comparable with the best American anthracite and was being laid down in this country at a price to compete with the native product.

"It is the first time that we have regularly imported German coal," said Mr. Wertheim. "During the strike several years ago, we brought in a few shipments, but that was merely an emergency measure. This time it is steady business. I would rather not discuss the terms of our contract, but it covers a considerable period of time and we expect to bring in shipments regularly."

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Maine, Enlarging Its Sheep Industry, Purchases 3250 Animals in Montana

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DEXTER, Me. — Thirteen carloads of sheep, each car carrying 250 sheep, were shipped recently from Montana to Maine, by the state sheep expert, Charles H. Crawford. They are coming on the Canadian Pacific Railroad and will be about 13 days on the way.

The State of Maine Agricultural Department is seeking to establish a larger sheep industry in the State and sent Mr. Crawford to Montana to purchase some of the best for Maine farmers. On account of the drought he found the ranchmen glad to dispose of large quantities for a low price.

The sheep purchased are of hardy breed, and able to withstand the rigors of a Maine winter. This has been proven by Bert McKusick of Dexter, who brought home last year 108 of the same kind for his own farm in Dexter and they wintered well. They were originally Spanish merinos.

One thousand of the shipment this fall will be placed on Swan's Island, on the Maine coast, where Gov. William Tudor Gardiner, Charles H. Crawford and several other men interested in the sheep industry, are to start a sheep ranch.

The carloads of sheep coming to Maine are to be distributed as follows: One to Machias; two to Van Buren; one to Presque Isle; one to Mars Hill; two to Dexter; one to Danville Junction; one to Monmouth; one to Wiscasset, and three to Richmond. The sheep have been ordered by Maine farmers to improve their stock.

TO SAVE WASHINGTON HOUSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FREDERICKSBURG, Va. — The brick home built by Charles Washington, George Washington's oldest brother, where the general frequently visited, will be moved to an adjoining lot and will be saved. It was to have been torn down to make space for a filling station.

NEW AIR LINE LINKS LONDON AND CAPE TOWN

8000-Mile Route to Open Jan. 1 to Cut Time to Nine Days

By HARRY HARPER

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Costing £1,000,000 to organize and representing years of preparation, the world's longest and most romantic air line for mails, passengers and merchandise is to be opened for regular high-speed traffic on Jan. 1 next.

This route, which is to be operated by multimotored airplanes and flying-boats, carrying as many as 40 passengers, extends for 8000 miles between England and South Africa, and will reduce a journey which now occupies 17 days to not more than nine days.

Seas, rivers, forests, jungles, together with vast stretches of virgin bush and swamp, lie along the route of this airway. As many as 26 main air stations have been dotted along it, with permanent residential quarters for the airway staffs, while 30 emergency landing fields have had to be prepared.

It has been necessary, in addition, to install and equip a chain of wireless and meteorological posts, the aircraft while in flight—carrying wireless operators who can send as well as receive messages—being always in touch with one or other of the ground transmitting and receiving points to obtain information as to the nature of the atmospheric conditions lying ahead along their route.

Will Have All Kinds of Weather

Extraordinarily varied weather will have to be reckoned with over the great 6000-mile section which spans Africa from north to south. Dust-storms, dense cloud, fog, tropical thunderstorms and gales may all have to be encountered; while such conditions will be tempered by seasons with serene skies and clear air.

Many intermediate landing fields have had to be cleared in the heart of virgin bush, while at 11 of the main stations, rest-houses or refreshment bungalows for aerial travelers have been constructed and fully equipped.

During its first phases of operation the air mail will operate only on a day-flying basis, during which period the total time of the aerial journey from London to Cape Town will be 11 days; but it will not be long before a night-flying equipment will be installed, whereupon the schedules will be accelerated to permit of the regular through trip of 8000 miles in not more than nine days.

For traffic control purposes the air line has been divided into four main stages. First, after ascending from London, comes a section across Europe to the Mediterranean. On this link the air expresses will be the largest so far employed on any organized air traffic route. Each will weigh, when fully loaded, as much as 13 tons and, in a saloon as large as that of a railway Pullman car, will provide luxurious accommodation for 40 passengers, in addition to a load of mails and an operating crew of three men. Refreshments will be served in these machines while they are in flight.

Each craft will be driven by four engines developing 2000 horse-power. None of these motors will be either on or near the hull, being mounted well away from the body on the wings.

This fact, and the employment of sound-deadening materials in the

HOOVER PUTS RELIEF WORK IN ONE HAND

Arthur Woods, Former New York Police Chief, to Be Executive Head

CABINET COMMITTEE WILL BE ADVISORY

Congress to Be Asked to Free Hundreds of Millions for Construction Program

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON — Arthur Woods, former New York City Police Commissioner, has been called by President Hoover and his Cabinet committee on unemployment to take over the executive end of the national task immediately.

The Administration, it was stated on Oct. 21, will ask Congress, as soon as it convenes, to lift limitations on appropriations for federal construction, which would immediately unleash hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of work as a counterpoise to depression.

Mr. Woods will take charge of federal efforts to coöperate the work of states, municipalities and towns and the Cabinet committee will act in an advisory capacity.

After a careful survey of the existing situation the committee is proceeding on an estimate of 3,500,000 unemployed in the United States at present. The Administration nevertheless believes that the problem can be met so there will be no widespread or acute deprivation in the coming winter, however serious the loss of normal wages may actually become.

The committee, it is explained, is neither exaggerating the problem ahead nor minimizing it. It is pointed out that at present the average American family has one and three-quarters breadwinners. This means that even with unemployment rife many families still will have some source of income. Worked out in terms of families without breadwinners, the Administration figures there will be approximately 2,500,000. It is further explained that the United States normally has 1,000,000 who are unemployed or shifting from one job to another, so that the total figure actually means less than it seems at first sight.

Problem is Substantial

The result is a substantial problem, in the view of the Administration, but there is no doubt that the nation can handle it, it is stated. The methods of procedure of the Cabinet committee have not yet been worked out, it was stated. The experience of Colonel Woods in 1919, while assistant to the Secretary of War in reëstablishing ex-service men in civil life, will be utilized in finding jobs for the unemployed. He also took part in the President's unemployment conference in 1921, over which Mr. Hoover, then Secretary of Commerce, was chairman.

Organizations will be set up so that coöperation can be secured with industrial leaders, welfare bodies and state, city and local authorities. At the same time Congress will be urged to take quick steps to remove restrictions on expenditure of funds already appropriated, for a big scale construction period in the coming year. It is believed that this will give material aid in the situation after December.

Expansion of government programs, it was shown by a survey of the present commitments, can be carried a long way. For example, the government building program involves a total outlay of $500,000,000 over a period of years for post offices and public buildings of other types. Although some delays are necessary for the drawing of plans and specifications, it was pointed out that this work might be measurably speeded up.

There also is a federal highway program involving $25,000,000, which Mr. Hyde has said he will ask to have doubled. The only check on the expenditure of this money is the fact that the states to take advantage of it, must match the appropriations designed for their roads dollar for dollar.

Committee in First Meeting

The drought problem is linked with many phases of the unemployment problem, and it was announced that most of the railways have extended to Dec. 1 their agreement to move commodities of essential character into drought areas at one-half rates.

Prior to the giving out of the foregoing information, the cabinet committee held its first meeting. It assembled in the White House, being composed of certain members of the President's Cabinet, plus Eugene Meyer, head of the Federal Reserve Board, Robert P. Lamont, Secretary of Commerce, was chairman. All members were present except Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, who was out of the city. During part of the discussions President Hoover was present, to give the group the benefit of his experience in the unemployment situation in 1921.

The committee gathered informally in the cabinet room, the only break between its convening and the end of the usual cabinet session of Tuesday morning coming when Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, and other members of the cabinet who are not serving on the committee, departed from the first conference.

Information that Colonel Woods would accept the new post was already obtained. He was born in Boston in 1870 and graduated from Harvard in 1892. He began life as a school master at Groton, Mass., and for a time was reporter on the New York

(Continued on Page 3, Column 8)

MORE MODERN SELLING URGED IN NEW ENGLAND

Advertising Averages Said to Be Below Figure for Whole Country

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—Maj. P. F. O'Keefe, president of an advertising agency bearing that name in New York and Boston, asserted Oct. 20 that, although its industrial loss to other sections of the country is not as great as often reported, New England must employ more modern marketing systems to increase its prosperity.

Speaking at the eleventh annual convention of the first district of the Advertising Federation of America, Major O'Keefe, in illustrating his contention that New England is still industrially ascendant, mentioned the frequent regret over the loss of textile and shoe manufactures to New England.

Cotton goods, he pointed out, at no time totaled more than 8.6 per cent of New England's industries, while the manufacture of boots reached only 5.2 per cent. On the other hand, he said, the 1927 census showed 221 lines of manufacturing in New England, out of 348 in the entire United States.

"Instead of pointing to the loss of two or three industries," he said, "New Englanders should diffuse the light to a broad view of all manufactures in this district.

"New England should act, first to counteract misstatements, and second, to tell the truth about New England and her possibilities.

"Manufacturers here must get over their old sales practices and taking things for granted. The great need in this section today is to develop the use of modern marketing means."

New England's decline as the leading manufacturing section was blamed on insufficient advertising by Gilbert T. Hodges, president of the Advertising Federation of America, at the afternoon luncheon. "The cure," he said, "lies in good salesmanship—and the master salesman of them all is advertising."

The speaker pointed out that at present New England was turning out 10½ per cent of the total amount of manufactured goods as compared to 28 per cent in 1849. He also said that New England's per capita expenditure for advertising was $6.94, as against the $6.11 computed as the nation's average.

Allan H. Seed Jr., vice-president and general manager of the Jordon Advertising Abroad, Inc. called foreign advertising the stepchild of New England manufacturers and expressed the opinion that greater emphasis on export trade would alleviate New England's industrial slump.

Other speakers included Allyn B. McIntire, vice-president of the Pepperell Manufacturing Company of Boston; Lucy Park, fashion counselor of the Fashion Coördination Bureau of New York; James O'Shaughnessy, business manager of Liberty Magazine; Rulison G. Parker, advertising manager of W. T. Grant Company Stores and Hector Fuller, journalist.

The Borges trophy, gift of W. Edward Borges, governor of the First District of the Advertising Federation of America, was awarded to the Women's Club of Providence for sending the largest delegation to the convention in proportion to the distance to be traveled.

V. Edward Borges, president of Vincent Edwards & Co., of Boston, was unanimously re-elected governor Oct. 21. Donald Davis, advertising manager of the Springfield Republican and Union, was elected deputy governor to succeed Herbert Stephens of Boston, while Miss Margaret T. Deasy of Providence, a partner in the Granville S. Standish Advertising Agency, succeeds Rudolph Hennick, of Waterbury, as secretary-treasurer.

Under plans adopted by the committee, every advertising club in New England will, during the next year, hear six speakers of national reputation.

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California Mutual BUILDING & LOAN ASSOCIATION

GA. 8910

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For fifteen years California Building and Loan Commissioner

SHERMAN L. WHIPPLE HAS PASSED ON

Sherman L. Whipple, who passed on at his Brookline home, Oct. 20, was considered one of the nation's ablest lawyers, a practice in which he was engaged for nearly 40 years.

Educated at Colby College and Yale University, he graduated from the latter institution at the age of 19, the youngest member of the class of 1881, taught mathematics and Latin at the Boys' High School, Reading Pa., for one year, graduated from Yale Law School in 1884 with an LL. B. degree and was admitted in the same year to the New Hampshire bar. Subsequently he became a member of the firm of Whipple, Sears & Ogden. He was a Democratic candidate several times for public office. Born in London, N. H., he was the son of Dr. Solomon M. Whipple. He traced his lineage to Matthew Whipple who settled in Ipswich in 1635 and to the early settlers of Hingham.

MILL MERGER CALLED ALMOST COMPLETE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—With a few exceptions, the entire mill industry, including those mills in the South making the finer grade of goods, is represented in the General Cotton Corporation, a holding company, formed to buy or merge the weaker mills, according to John Sullivan, agent of Taber Mills, New Bedford, and one of those active in the project.

"There is everything to be gained and nothing to be lost by this plan," said Mr. Sullivan. "We have tried for years the individualistic system with little or no success. It is now time to work together. Everyone coöperating in this movement will be treated alike. If it is successful all will share in the resultant prosperity."

BOB: "Mine's best, dad, it's orange."

BETTY: "No, daddy, mine is—it's licorice."

DAD: "Really, children, mine is excellent lemon—but they are all just as good, because they are CHUCKLES."

Good Candy for all the family. Five natural fruit flavors. Five cents.

If you do not find Chuckles, write to FRED W. AMEND CO., Danville, Ill.

Chuckles

THIRD PARTY IS INEVITABLE, WOMEN HEAR

To Come if Present Parties Persist in Avoiding Enforcement Issue

By MARJORIE SHULER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK—The statement that a third national political party seems inevitable was heard by 1700 women on Oct. 21 at a loyalty luncheon arranged here by the State Woman's Law Enforcement Committee.

There were women from Texas, California, Alabama, Indiana, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and all of the New England states in the audience which applauded Mrs. William A. Montgomery of Rochester when she declared that if the Republicans continue to turn wet and the dry Democrats prove unreliable, that a national law enforcement party will go into the 1932 elections just as a state law enforcement party has invaded the New York elections this fall.

Prohibition is facing a crisis Mrs. Henry Peabody, chairman of the National Woman's Committee for Law Enforcement, who was the honor guest at the luncheon, told the audience.

She declared that the loyalty luncheons which are being held throughout the country are a gesture of courage and faith at a moment when some might find only discouragement. For men and women to continue to defy the law and yield to the forces of lawlessness she declared, "means peril on the highways, crime in the great American cities, disloyalty and law breaking among law-makers and failure in justice in the courts."

The nation is facing the most serious division since 1861, when secession led to civil war, Mrs. Peabody stated, and she called upon women to join in a national day of prayer on Nov. 2, and to provide themselves with facts for use in the elections this year and in 1932.

While neither the luncheon nor the mass meeting which preseded it was intended by the state enforcement committee to be political, many of the speakers referred to the candidate and party platforms in New York and neighboring states.

Pleas to voters to support Dr. Robert P. Carroll, dry candidate for Governor of New York State, were made frequently and one woman rising from the audience shouted that the whole trouble in New York State was Tammany.

"Defeat Tammany and break its power and we will have no more difficulties said the speaker, whereupon Mrs. D. Leigh Colvin, state president of the W. C. T. U., who was presiding, retorted, "and it was Tammany-controlled Republicans who named Charles H. Tuttle at the head of the Republican Party ticket."

"The reason for the attack on prohibition is that already it has become too effective," Mrs. Colvin said. "Prohibition even poorly enforced in this State and this city means far better conditions than we had under the open saloon. Anyone has a right to try to repeal prohibition, but the advocates of repeal know that they cannot succeed, since the majority of the citizens of the nation are for prohibition. Therefore, they actually are working for nullification. What they are doing is to encourage violators of the law by putting in state repeal planks. In the end they hope to have prohibition left in the Constitution of the United States with nothing to enforce it."

New Jersey is a dry state, Mrs. A. Haynes Lippincott of Camden said, and Mrs. William L. Darby of Washington, D. C., said that the people of Washington could be certain of a dry city if only the rest of the country would send more prohibition politicians to Congress.

Mrs. Walter Peck of Providence, stated that the Rhode Island referendum "does not amount to much one way or the other, but we hope to carry it for the drys." Mrs. C. B. Porter pledged the support of Connecticut drys to the campaign for law enforcement.

Speeches at the luncheon were made by Mrs. Richard Aldrich, Mrs. J. Wells Weaver speaking for the State Grange, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Prof. Irving Fisher, Frank Gannett, Miss Ruth Morgan, Dan Beard, and Stanley High with Miss Grace Van Daam Roberts presiding.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Paul Stark Seeley, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Hingham, in the High School Auditorium, Hingham, 8 p. m.

Special musical program for prelection meeting; selections by glee club, solos by Mrs. Minnie S. Watson, contralto; Frank Watson, pianist; Congressman Frederick W. Dallinger, speaker, "Why I Am a Republican"; Ford Fall 6:30 (doors open 6).

Harvard University: Open night, College Observatory, auspices Bond Astronomical Club; "Measuring Starlight," Prof. E. S. King, Harvard College Observatory, Building A, 7:30.

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue Division): Concert, Red Triangle Orchestra, Lobby, 7; meeting, Fencing Club, Roberts Room, 8.

Open meeting, Boston chapter, National Institute of Credit, Charles Edgar Buck, speaker; Burdett College, 156 Stuart Street, 6.

Meeting, Foreign Commerce Club, Mrs. Larz Anderson, speaker, "My Books in the Making," Hotel Westminster, 8.

State Department of Education, University Extension; lecture, William J. Sheehan, "Fundamentals of Advertising," Room 15, State House, 6.

Theaters.

Majestic—Film. "Abraham Lincoln," 2:30 and 8:30.

Wilbur—"Berkeley Square," 8:30.

Copley. "To What Red Hell," 7:30.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Women's City Club of Boston: Bridge course, Twentieth Century Club, 10:30.

Meeting, New England Historic and Genealogical Society, moving pictures, "Wolfe and Montcalm", (Yale Film), 9 Ashburton Place, 2:30.

Fifteenth annual meeting, Associated Industries of Massachusetts, Copley-Plaza and Westminster Hotels, through Oct. 23.

Museum of Fine Arts: Modern Metal Work and Textiles, Miss Doane, 11.

Fifty-seventh annual meeting, Woman's Christian Temperance Union; day given over to reports and demonstrations of various departments; Central Congregational Church, Broad Street, Lynn, through Oct. 23.

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Afternoon dance, Sheraton Room, 4 to 7.

Statler Hotel: Luncheon, Boston Rotary Club, Robert Lincoln O'Brien, "Russia, the Country That Needs Rotary," Georgian Room, 12:15.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Daily from 10 to 5. Sunday, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday. Special Exhibitions: Russian Ikons lent by the U. S. S. R., through American Russian Institute. Through Dec. 14. International Industrial Exhibition of Contemporary Decorative Metals and Cotton Textiles sponsored by the American Federation of Arts; Eighteenth Century French designs and mises en cartes; French illustrated books of the eighteenth century lent by William A. Sargent; American silver, domestic and church pieces. Paintings by Rabindranath Tagore.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Memorial exhibition of the work of Prof. Charles Herbert Moore; special exhibitions of objects found by the expeditions of the American School of Oriental Research and Harvard University near Kirkuk, Irak; paintings of the Naumberg bequest. Through Oct. 31. Etchings by Rembrandt. Through Feb. 28.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4, admission fee 25c; Sundays from 1 to 4, admission free.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—9 to 5 daily. Foreign displays and American history exhibits.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Decorative paintings by Gerald Frank; dog etchings by Diana Thorne; game birds by Winfred Austen.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 446 Stuart Street—Flower silhouettes in color by Dorothy Turnbull Eckfeldt. Through Oct. 27. Water colors and gouache by W. Lester Stevens. Through Oct. 25.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor.

$300,000 PLEDGED TO JEWISH CHARITIES

More than $300,000 has been contributed to the Associated Jewish Philanthropies in their campaign for $750,000, it was made known at a community dinner Oct. 20 at the Copley-Plaza. A $30,000 gift by Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Ratshesky headed the subscribers' list, with Louis E. Kirstein announcing a subscription of $27,500. Mr. Kirstein also announced a $65,000 anonymous gift if the goal was reached.

Mr. Ratshesky, who is United States Minister to Czechoslovakia, on his first visit to Boston since leaving to take up his duties as a foreign diplomat, spoke and urged support in the campaign. Other speakers included Henry Penn, Rabbi Harry Levi and Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver of Cleveland, O.

Parker Says One Drink Makes Potential Slayer

Coincident with the release of last week's figures on motor fatalities and drunken driver convictions, Oct. 19, which showed a marked increase in both over the previous week's totals, George A. Parker, registrar of motor vehicles, declared that it is undoubtedly true that one drink of liquor is enough to make a motorcar operator a potential murderer.

Last week's convictions for drunken driving numbered 116, an increase of 43, the registrar's figures showed. Eight persons were convicted for the second time in six years for driving under the influence of liquor. There were 24 persons killed; 13 of whom were in cars.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. W. A. Contant, Rochester, N. Y.
W. A. Contant, Rochester, N. Y.
Ralph L. Contant, Rochester, N. Y.
Geneva C. Kelsey, Piedmont, Calif.
Lloyd E. Contant, Rochester, N. Y.
Rose M. McCarty, Chicago, Ill.
Lena Ulen, Windsor, Vt.
Jennie Boone Little, Baltimore, Md.
M. Maybelle Wood, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. Mary C. Barber, Greenwich, Conn.
Mrs. Marion Will, Highland Park, Ill.
Mrs. Apna R. Davis, Baltimore, Md.
Mrs. Bertha G. Rentschler, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. Alvina H. Foster, Detroit, Mich.
Miss M. Fannie Whitney, Waterville, Me.
Alan McApee, London, England.
Miss Agnes Clayton East, London, England.
Miss Donah Tighe, London, England.
Howard R. Will, Highland Park, Ill.
Mrs. Margaret Scheidecker, Lincoln, Neb.
Miss Elinor Mungeer, Richmond Hill, L. I., N. Y.
Miss Vivian Mungeer, Richmond Hill, L. I., N. Y.
Mary S. Thomas, Lawrence, Kan.

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devoted to stationery for men and women. Plain, practical papers by the pound . . . fine imported papers by the box. The latest styles in ENGRAVING, from simple calling cards to invitations for the most formal weddings.

Exclusive to this shop

Block print monograms on flax paper

Will make your letters as distinguished as a Paris frock . . . as individual as your own voice. Not dressy like a Louiseboulanger evening frock but rugged, as something smart in tweed by O'Rossen. Smart for men as well as women. $4.85 for the first quire, including the die, $1.00 each additional quire.

Filene's—Street Floor *(near main elevators)*

HELP IN SAVING BIRDS ASKED BY BIOLOGICAL HEAD

Survey Chief Tells Session of Ornithologists That Support Is Needed

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SALEM, Mass.—Pleading for help from all agencies which seek to save the birds, Paul G. Redington, chief of the United States Biological Survey, addressed the first public session of the American Ornithologists' Union, here, Oct. 21.

"We are making an honest effort," he said, "to learn what the birds need and we will so shape our course that these needs shall be met. Present-day civilization is making serious demands on wild life and to counteract these destructive factors we need all possible support from agencies interested in helping the birds live."

Of the practical importance of bird banding, Mr. Redington said that the knowledge which it afforded, of routes and concentration areas, could be applied to the protection of hunted birds because it reveals facts of breeding and wintering localities.

Referring to the work of establishing bird reservations, Mr. Redington said that since 1903, 86 reservations for birds had been marked off but that this work was only in the early stages of a great expansion.

"The arm of the Biological Survey will be strengthened, he said, in proportion as the bureau can put into the field adequate bird protective forces.

Other speakers on the program were Joseph Grinnell of Berkeley, Calif., who analyzed the union's trends, and Dr. Frank M. Chapman of the American Museum of Natural History, New York, whose paper was an explanation of the presence of northern birds in the West Indies.

This gathering, which numbers over 200 fellows and members of the union, includes some of the foremost ornithologists in the United States and Canada.

At the business session the following officers were elected: president, Joseph Grinnell, Berkeley, Calif.; A. C. Bebt, Taunton, Mass., and J. H. Fleming, Toronto, Can., vice-presidents; secretary, T. S. Palmer, Washington, D. C.; treasurer, W. L. McAtee, Washington, D. C.; council members, James J. Chapin, New York City; Ruthven Deane, Chicago; Harry C. Oberholsen, Washington, D. C.; James L. Peters, Cambridge Mass; Charles W. Richmond, Washington, D. C.; Thomas S. Roberts, Minneapolis, Minn., and Percy A. Taverner, Ottawa, Can.

SYNCHRONIZED RADIOCASTING IS ANNOUNCED

(Continued from Page 1)

chain programs under the existing system, and the other to control the radio frequency, Mr. Aylesworth explained.

Just what the advantages of the newly developed system would be Mr. Aylesworth said had not been worked out. A great amount of money, possibly between $35,000,000 and $50,000,000 will be required for the realignment and the erection of "booster" stations where they are needed.

Mr. Aylesworth sounded one note of warning which may have important developments at a later point. Explaining that it will still be necessary to try out an experimental group of stations to learn more of the practical activities of synchronization, he added:

"As the stations on present networks are all individually owned, and serve important local interests as well as national programs, they cannot, and should not, be operated in synchronism. In fact there are so many limitations in the technical field that synchronization should be allowed to grow gradually, so that its primary purposes and value should not be dissipated by hasty or immature practice or application."

This may present a problem of considerable complexity to the commission, for if the new process proves successful it might reopen the whole question of what to do with station licenses from a new angle. Engineers of the commission consider the situation too new as yet to comment on this phase of the subject.

Synchronization is regarded by radio engineers as the best answer to crowded radio channels. It means that two or more stations may use the same wavelength as long as they are sending out the identical program. At present a listener can get the same program at several points on the dial. With synchronization this could be avoided, as only one wavelength would have to be assigned to a single program.

Thus the NBC and Columbia chains would use but five or six wavelengths instead of the majority of the 90 channels they now take up in ether space during evening hours.

While synchronization might not affect local stations, it is difficult to see how it can help do otherwise, since the commission carrying out the radio law requirement would have to insist that a single program be confined to a single channel. A local station could stay on its present wave if it did not take the chain program, but most of the local stations depend upon chain programs, and would have to substitute good locally produced programs to take their places.

RATSHESKY USES LEAVE TO CLEAR BOSTON DESK

A. C. Ratshesky, Minister to Czechoslovakia from the United States, was at his desk as head of the United States Trust Company, Boston, Oct. 20. He plans to put his business in shape during the less then one month which he expects to spend in his home city.

Mr. Ratshesky said he was glad to be back for a brief stay and that he would remain here until called to Washington preparatory to his return to his post abroad.

Interesting Exhibits by Local Artists Housed in Boston Department Store

The interesting and useful degree to which merchants and industrial leaders are offering young artists an outlet for the exhibition and utilization of their work, is to be found current in Boston in the third exhibition of the Massachusetts School of Art Alumni Association in Jordan Marsh Company's ninth floor annex gallery.

Two hundred and more paintings, sculptures and details of stained glass are on view, some the work of men and women who are among the older alumni and have attained reputations of importance, other items the work of lesser known but obviously promising younger artists.

Such names as Cyrus Dallin, Bruce Laville, Anson K. Cross, Leslie Thompson and Aldro Hibbard are among the cards which identify the entries in a noncompetitive list. Wilbur Burnham, whose truly great glass adorns such impressive edifices as the memorial chapel at Princeton University, St. John the Divine and the new Riverside Church in New York, is represented by four beautiful designs in colored glass. A copy of the now familiar Thomas Edison bust, by Walter Russell, is on view. Royal Bailey Farnum, now director of the Rhode Island School of Design but formerly of the Massachusetts Art School is represented with an illuminated book.

The exhibition, as an art exhibition, is admirably worth an hour or two of careful scrutiny. The exhibition, as evidence that a great department store is holding out a hand of assistance to artists, in giving their work a background which will insure an immediate and interested public, is an inspiring addition to the already considerable list of services rendered the community by the progressive department store of our day.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and continued cold tonight and Wednesday; heavy frost tonight; gentle west and northwest winds.

Southern New England: Fair and continued cold tonight and Wednesday; heavy frost tonight except light on Nantucket; moderate to fresh west and northwest winds.

Northern New England: Partly cloudy and continued cold tonight and Wednesday; possibly snow flurries in northern Vermont tonight; moderate west and northwest winds.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. Oct. 21	Max. Oct. 20		8 a.m. Oct. 21	Max. Oct. 20
Albany	32	48	Memphis	44	58
Atlantic City	36	52	Montreal	32	..
Boston	38	50	Nantucket	44	50
Buffalo	34	48	New Orleans	60	76
Calgary	32	..	New York	40	50
Charleston	58	70	Philadelphia	40	50
Chicago	32	40	Pittsburgh	32	44
Denver	34	54	Portland, Me.	36	48
Des Moines	22	38	Portland, Ore.	48	62
Eastport	38	46	San Francisco	56	66
Galveston	64	74	St. Louis	38	46
Hatteras	52	64	St. Paul	22	32
Helena	34	38	Seattle	50	58
Jacksonville	56	72	Tampa	62	76
Kansas City	34	48	Washington	32	50
Los Angeles	54	70			

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 10:51 p. m., Wednesday 11:39 a. m. Height of tides 10.9 feet, 11.6 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:24 p. m.

Buying Power Shows Return to Activity

SEVERAL signs that the tremendous buying power of the American public is beginning to stir from its much deprecated inertia have become evident in the last day or two. A compilation, by a New York banking house, covering 50 of the large chain store companies shows sales of $260,694,183 for September, a gain of approximately $3,000,000 over August.

Cumulative sales for nine months ended Sept. 30, 1930, total $2,457,339,488, an increase of 2.62 per cent over the like 1929 period. Freight car loadings for the week ended Oct. 4 interrupted and perhaps reversed the recent downward trend, and building contracts for the first 10 days of October, according to the F. W. Dodge Corporation, showed a 19 per cent gain over the similar period of the preceding month.

Radcliffe College Completes Hall Adequate for All College Lectures

Radcliffe College's first lecture hall has been completed, replacing the two old wooden houses which have provided Radcliffe students with classrooms for 51 years. It adds to the college equipment three large lecture rooms, 19 classrooms seating from 25 to 75 students, seven conference rooms, 11 offices, and seven special rooms.

Plans for a second building to house the departments of chemistry and physics, made possible through a gift from the general education board, are already under way.

The new lecture hall, the gift of friends of the college, is a four-storied building in the Colonial, Georgian style of architecture similar to that of the latest Harvard buildings. Its two broad stone stairways face the Radcliffe quadrangle, but there are doorways on Appian Way as well.

The largest lecture room, on the first floor, was made possible through the gift of the Alumnæ Fund of 1928-29. The Memorial lecture room on the second floor, modeled partly on the Senate Chamber in the Old State House, was given by Mrs. Richard C. Cabot in memory of her father, Mr. Arthur Lyman, and his friend, the late President Eliot of Harvard University. Hitchcock chairs and long San Domingo mahogany benches with inlaid ends replace the regular schoolroom desks or tablet armchairs. The vaulted ceiling is in the Bulfinch manner. Its dominant color is a deep blue.

An outdoor study, paved with slate and brightened by green furniture and small green cedar trees in pots, is on the top floor. A study room on the terrace floor, oral examination rooms, conference rooms, English section rooms, and offices help make the new building completely adequate for Radcliffe's present classroom needs.

Under the direction of Dean William Emerson of the School of Architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, consultant architect, Perry, Shaw and Hepburn were chosen architects of the building; French and Hubbard were the engineers; Morton C. Tuttle Co., builder; Prof. F. R. Saunders, Harvard University, consultant on acoustics, and Arthur A. Shurtleff of Boston, landscape architect.

Ponzi Deportation Hearing Refused

Judge Lowell of the United States District Court on Oct. 20 refused the petition of Charles Ponzi, serving a term at State Prison for fraud, for a writ of prohibition to compel the immigration authorities to grant him a hearing before deporting him.

Judge Lowell declared that the petition at this time was premature because, although Ponzi will become eligible for parole in October, 1931, if for any reason he should be denied parole he would have to serve a year or two more.

The next step, according to Peter V. Maggio of Everett, Ponzi's counsel, will be to obtain a writ of mandamus to compel the revocation of the deportation warrant, which, he says, has already been obtained by the federal authorities. It is reported that Italy may refuse to receive Ponzi, and the case may assume an international aspect.

SCHOOLBOYS BUILD SUCCESSFUL GLIDER

Members of the Brookline High School Glider Club successfully tested the first glider built by students in the manual training department under the direction of Minot A. Bridgham, at Corey Hill, Brookline, Oct. 20.

The glider has a wing spread of 12 feet. Speed is attained by the pilot, who grips the machine under his arms and runs down a hill, leaping into the air for the take off.

PRESIDENT PUTS ALL RELIEF WORK INTO SINGLE HAND

(Continued from Page 1)

Sun and engaged in lumber business in Mexico and in textile business in Boston. Between 1907 and 1909 he was deputy police commissioner of New York, and commissioner in 1914-18. His career was successful in the post and the city police force was freed from all connection with politics.

In the World War he was in the aviation section and went overseas as a colonel, returning to become assistant director of military aeronautics. Later he was in charge of rehabilitating the doughboys in civil jobs. He is an old acquaintance of the President's.

Boston Council Favors $3,000,000 Relief Fund to Give Jobs to Needy

Suspension of civil service regulations for 90 days to allow for temporary employment for those in dire need of work was recommended by the Boston City Council in an order passed, Oct. 20.

The city body also took under advisement an order to petition Mayor Curley to include an appropriation for $1,000,000 in the 1931 city budget for unemployment relief, and passed another to ask the Mayor to consider a plan for organization of a committee of citizens and business men to raise by popular vote a sum of $2,000,000 for relieving unemployment.

A committee of five was appointed within the council to study existing conditions and to coöperate with the Mayor and Governor Allen in providing a constructive program for improving conditions.

The $1,000,000 order was explained as a relief measure to provide additional construction work for employment of approximately 2000 men through the winter.

The Mayor was criticized for not calling upon the council to engage more actively in his campaigns to relieve unemployment.

RESTAURANTS

NEW YORK CITY

FOUR TREES — Near Tenth Church, Fourth Street at Seventh Avenue (One Sheridan Square). DINNER $1.60 and $1.20. Dancing 6:30 to 2. Closed on Sundays

WARE COFFEE SHOP — 52 West 39th Street. LUNCHEON 60c and 90c. DINNER 90c. Southern Fried Chicken served every evening. Private Room for Special Parties. CLOSED SUNDAYS.

DIXIE KITCHEN CAFETERIA — LUNCHEON DINNER Real Southern Cooking. Formerly at 9 E. 44 St. NOW at 1 East 48 St. Closed Sundays

THE Cherry Tree — growing for 7 years at 21 WEST 45TH ST. Luncheon 50c and 60c. Dinner 75c, 80c and 85c

YOSHIDA TEA ROOM — 11 West 56th Street. LUNCHEON 75c. DINNER $1.25. Sundays and Holidays—Dinner only—$1.25. (1:00 to 8:30.) Circle 10097.

Betty Sue Luncheon — For Men and Women. 9 CHURCH ST. NEAR CORTLANDT. Second Floor

DETROIT

Sea Shore Dinners Served Daily at SEA FOOD GROTTO — DETROIT'S EXCLUSIVE SEA FOOD RESTAURANT. 212 West Grand River

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NEW YORK CITY

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NEW YORK CITY

Business is Good

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RADIO — Shop around first, then let us show you how much you can save on the new 1931 radio models. Victor, R. C. A., Colonial and all standard makes.

SERVICE — Get the best out of your radio. DANIEL'S SERVICE DEPARTMENT does repair work for as little as $1.00.

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NEW YORK CITY

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No electricity used. Received GRAND Prize at International Hairdressers' Show. THIS STEAM WAVE IS ENTIRELY DIFFERENT from all electric baking methods. Supercurline steams the hair, leaving it soft and natural looking. Can SET IT YOURSELF without added expense of finger waving. Supercurline. Paul E. Guire, Inc. 67 W. 44th St., 3rd Floor NEW YORK. Branch: 622 Market St. PATERSON, N. J. Phone Murray Hill 6537-E. Appointments taken until 7 P. M. Thursday evenings only.

BABY VOLSTEAD ACT RETENTION STYLED BIG NEED

Wellesley Committee Points to Misleading Statements by Opponents

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WELLESLEY, Mass.—That voters shall not be misled into supposing that Massachusetts has an efficient substitute for the dry law enforcement act, a circular letter is being sent out by the Wellesley "Vote No" Committee, explaining to fellow townsmen the unique provisions of the "Baby Volstead Act" which, the committee declares, make its retention imperative.

Signed by an executive committee composed of Mrs. Francis K. Byrkit, Joseph B. Egan, Louis Harvey, Allison D. Housley, Albert F. Seagrave, Henry P. Smith, Mrs. William H. White and Robert L. Studley, chairman, and with the authority of other officers among whom are included the names of Gamaliel Bradford, George W. Coleman, Helen Temple Cooke, Benjamin Guernsey and Waldo E. Pratt, the communication says:

"The reepal of the Baby Volstead Act will take out of the statutes of Massachusetts every provision that makes the manufacture, importation, exportation, and transportation of liquor illegal.

"Certain interests are active in trying to convince the people that this is not so. They point to Sec. 75, Chap. 138, as proof. This section reads thus (abbreviated):

"'A mayor, . . . police officer, etc., may, without warrant, arrest any person whom he finds in the act of illegally selling, transporting, distributing, or delivering intoxicating liquors,' etc.

"Please notice: there is no mention of manufacturing in this section, neither is there anywhere else. Moreover, this section merely defines the rights of the officers, and does not in any way create an offense covering transportation, etc.

"The only other section that does create an offense as regards manufacture and transportation is Section 2A, which is the Baby Volstead Act. Repeal that, and you repeal all law covering manufacture and transportation of liquor. This means that all our 6000 state and local police and our 100 courts will no longer be able to protect us against the distiller and the rumrunner. This job will be left to 40 federal agents and one court."

1,000,000 Leaflets Warn of 'Judgment to Come'

A warning of "judgment to come" should Massachusetts repeal its Baby Volstead Act is contained in 1,000,000 broadsides being circulated by the National United Committee for Law Enforcement, through its chairman, Clinton N. Howard, who is in Massachusetts addressing a series of 100 prohibition mass meetings arranged in Greater Boston prior to the November election.

The leaflet draws its lesson from the great increase in dry law violations and its attendant threat from the "vicious elements of the underworld" that has followed the repeal of the Mullan-Gage Act in New York.

"The withdrawal of the municipal police and state courts from the support of the Constitution," it points out, "will result in a federal paralysis. With only one federal court to handle liquor cases brought under the Federal Volstead Act it will cause such court congestion as to defeat all attempts to enforce the law of the land. The more activity by the federal prohibition officers the greater the congestion and the more impotent the government to handle the cases." The document closes with a plea to Massachusetts citizens to "Stay in the Union! Stand by the Constitution! Vote 'No' in November."

Former Governor Speaks for Allen

Tribute was paid to Gov. Frank G. Allen of Massachusetts on Oct. 20 by former Gov. Channing H. Cox in a campaign radio address, one of the series sponsored by the Republican State Committee.

Summing up the Governor's qualifications which entitle him to reëlection, the former Governor said: "In Governor Allen we have had the benefit of a trained business executive who loves his fellow men and who is ambitious to aid in their advancement."

William M. Butler, Republican candidate for the United States Senate, was characterized by Mr. Cox as "one of the wisest counselors I have ever known and a man who will be of special value to Massachusetts in the Senate because of his intimate knowledge of the needs of Massachusetts and New England."

Earlier in the day of Oct. 20 Governor Allen formally started on its way through the towns and cities of Massachusetts the Republican Campaign Band Wagon, a truck on which is mounted figures of bandsmen, a radio over which speeches will be radiocast and a phonograph which will deliver speeches of Governor Allen, Mr. Butler and William S. Youngman, Lieutenant-Governor.

James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston, presided on Oct. 20 at a Massachusetts Democratic ratification meeting held in Symphony Hall, Boston, at which he criticized the record made by Mr. Butler in the State Legislature and in the United States Senate. Joseph B. Ely of Westwood, Democratic candidate for Governor, and Marcus Coolidge of Fitchburg, candidate for United States Senator, were other speakers on the occasion.

REVOLUTIONS CALLED SIGNS OF STABILITY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BELLOWS FALLS, Vt.—Revolutions in South America are in reality evidences of stability and remonstrations against dictatorships, John Barrett, international arbiter and past president of the Pan-American Union, declared at the state convention here of the Vermont League of Women Voters.

Speakers at the convention defined the League as "an adventure in citizenship to interest women in government and encourage them to participate in it." Vermont's taxation problems were explained by Erwin Harvey, state tax commissioner. Educational and child welfare work was stressed at the business sessions. Mrs. John Buckley, of Wilmington, was reëlected president for the coming year.

LEGAL COURSE NEARS END

The Harvard Legal Aid will complete this week a series of 11 lectures on practical problems in Massachusetts law. Dean Roscoe Pound and Prof. James M. Maguire of the Harvard Law School and Justice Arthur P. Stone are among the experts who have been attending informal meetings at the Phillips Brooks House and explaining to the student members the essentials of procedure and the "tricks of the trade" which all who would be successful Massachusetts lawyers should know.

RHODE ISLAND VOTERS TO GET DRY PAMPHLETS

Comprehensive Summary of Facts Prepared by Lawyer

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The cause of the drys in Rhode Island, with a state referendum pending, is being presented to the electors by Walter P. Angell, corporation lawyer.

Mr. Angell is a former president of the Rhode Island Bar Association, who recently engaged in an editorial controversy with the result that his arguments were recognized as the most comprehensive articles in support of prohibition to reach readers in this field. Mr. Angell's summation has been prepared in tract form and is being distributed by the Committee of One Thousand. The author has wholeheartedly joined in the movement himself.

Mr. Angell's first quotation on prohibition, "Prohibition is here to stay and it is here to stay because fundamentally it is right," precipitated the controversy. All the more interest was attached to his views from the fact that he seldom had been given to public utetrance and, while his ability was acknowledged, he had not been associated with the prohibition movement.

All of the voters between now and the November elections will have received by mail one of the copies of Mr. Angell's argument. It is calculated to make an effective appeal to the thinking voter. Already, it is felt, some ground has been gained against the intensive campaign which the wets have been conduetting in this State for months.

Writing tersely, Mr. Angell calls upon the press to be fair in its presentation of prohibition news, presents data on the benefits of the law, and asks what could be substituted for it in event of repeal. He concludes by saying that it is better for workers to push their spare coins across the counters of a savings bank rather than across the bar of a saloon, or even of a state dispensary.

SUBMARINE TESTS MADE ON SEA FLOOR

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW LONDON, Conn.—The Navy Department has been conducting advanced experiments in submarine communication and rescue work in Long Island Sound during the last few weeks, it has been learned here. The tender Chenwick, which will leave this port Oct. 22 for maneuvers off Panama, has been taking an important part in the operations.

With apparatus, the nature of which is secret, it has succeeded in locating a submarine lying on the bottom of the sound, has communicated with men locked in the after-compartment of the submersible, and has even found it possible to get food down to the submarine. No official announcement of these experiments will be made until they are further perfected, it is reported.

MEASURING MACHINE FINISHED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—After 25 years of experiment, Frank L. McCahey has completed a machine by which wire, cables and braid may be measured accurately. The disadvantage, it is claimed, in types of measuring machines in use in the past has been that stranded cables with uneven surfaces could not be measured precisely. Mr. McCahey's machine includes an equalizing attachment, which distributes the pressure equally between the points at which pressure rolls make contact with the cable.

Four Nations Enter Horses for Exhibit

Horses from four foreign countries are to be entered in the Boston Horse Show, at the Boston Garden, Oct. 28 to Nov. 1. The first of the lot came to Boston from Germany on the steamer Cleveland of the Hamburg-American Line, while the second lot is due Oct. 23, from Liverpool, when the Leyland liner, Meltonian, arrives.

The horses brought on the Cleveland are valued at $30,000, it is said, and numbered nine, all being army horses. They are to be exhibited at the Boston show and then sent to New York for the horse show there, before returning to Germany.

They were sent to the Commonwealth Armory for temporary quarters, and were handled by H. P. Lambert & Co., customs brokers and forwarders.

Five Irish horses are coming on the Meltonian, forwarded by the Irish Free State Government. The Cleveland also brought some horses from Hungary to be exhibited at the New York show. The King of Sweden is to send horses for the Boston show.

ALUMNI VOTE FAVORS NEW NAME FOR M. A. C.

AMHERST, Mass. (AP)—Two-thirds of the graduates of Massachusetts Agricultural College favor changing the name of the college, Charles H. Gould, president of the Alumni Association, announced Oct. 20 most of those recommending a new name chose "Massachusetts State College."

Mr. Gould sent out queries to all graduates, and the response from members of the last 18 graduating classes favored the change, while older graduates wanted the present name kept. Several proponents of the change said the present name was misleading because the curriculum at the college embraces many subjects other than those dealing with agriculture.

AMHERST GLIDERS ORGANIZE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AMHERST, Mass.—Glider flying took a step forward in western Massachusetts with the formation Oct. 20 of the Amherst College Gliding Club by a group of students. A primary Eaglerock glider, the first ship of its type ever to be acquired in this section, has been purchased. The students will operate the craft from a near-by location.

WELLESLEY PLANS VIRGIL TALKS

Wellesley College will share in the celebration of the bimillennium of Virgil's birth during the week of Oct. 20. The department of Latin is sponsoring three lectures by Prof. Edward Kennard Rand of Harvard University, the Virgilian scholar, to be given on the evenings of Oct. 20, 21, and 23 in Alumnæ Hall.

POETRY PRIZE AWARDED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HARTFORD, Conn.—The first prize of $200 in the nation-wide contest conducted by the Poetry World has been awarded to Raymond Cheyney of Hartford for his poem, "Bright Impossible Fox."

$175,000 Goal Set by Salvation Army

The Salvation Army's Greater Boston appeal for $175,000 was given city and state support by Mayor James A. Curley, and Dr. George M. Kline, representing Gov. Frank G. Allen, at a luncheon in the Hotel Statler, Oct. 20, opening the campaign. Philip R. Allen, chairman of the advisory board, presided at the meeting, which was radiocast over station WBZ.

Funds raised are given over toward the operation and maintenance of the army's 24 institutions and departments in Greater Boston, it was announced, and the 1930 quota represents only two-fifths of the operating expenses. The other three-fifths, it was made known, are raised by members of the army, bequests and income from some of the institutions.

Speakers included John McMillan, commissioner in charge of the eastern territory; Maj.-Gen. Fox Conner, commander of the First Corps Area; Rear Admiral L. M. Nulton, in charge of the First Naval District; Mrs. Carl L. Schrader, president of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, and Col. Joseph Atkinson, commanding Salvation Army Forces in New England. The campaign continues through Nov. 8.

PLEA MADE BY RADIO TO END STEEL TRAPS

A strong plea for the abolition of the steel trap was made by Joe Mitchell Chapple, Boston author and publisher, in a radio address over Station WEEI on Oct. 18.

Urging that the steel trap is both unnecessary and inhumane, he pointed out that other less cruel means of catching wild animals have proved successful. Abrogation of the steel trap is further necessary as a protection to dogs and other pets, he declared.

Henry Ford Says British Are Needed to Show Russia How to Do Things

SOUTHAMPTON, Eng. (AP)—Henry Ford, granting an interview before he sailed for the United States on Oct. 17 on the Europa, declared: "Protection is nothing more nor less than an excuse for incompetency. The need for protection is created by people who do not want to work."

He reiterated previous statements that "the world generally is in a healthier state after its spree. Everybody has lost money but it may be to their advantage, for it will make them think."

Mr. Ford said that Soviet Russia would not be of much use to the world until more Britons went there to show the country how to do things.

"I think that people from all ages, from 6 to 100, have some useful ideas and these ideas should not be wasted." In the same connection the American said it was his opinion that England "will probably have the biggest institutions in a few years."

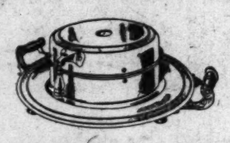
The American manufacturer sailed homeward without having had even a glimpse of England's great motor show, at which many of the world's finest cars are being exhibited. In connection with his own industry he said: "I think England is keeping pace with the rest of the world in the motor industry.

"Germany is reviving splendidly," said Mr. Ford, "and seems very prosperous and busy. Everybody is working in France. Conditions in England are infinitely better than when I was here two years ago."

PASS INVESTMENT DIVIDEND

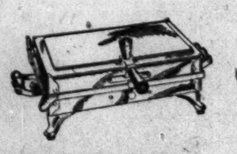
Chain Store Investment Corporation took no action on the quarterly dividend of $1.62½ on the preferred stock due at this time.

LETTERS FROM A BRIDE . . . . . No. 1



"Because Dick loves waffles so," his sister sent this stunning Manning-Bowman Aranium-plated waffle iron with agate Catalin mountings. (She might have chosen jade or onyx Catalin instead.) It is equipped with the new heat indicator. $20. Nickel-plated it would be $15.

Aunt Kate and Uncle Dan sent this gorgeous Manning-Bowman electric percolator set in the Wrentham pattern. It is Aranium-plated (which means it will never tarnish) with jade Catalin mounts and hand-etched decoration, and costs $75. They chose from a wide variety of Manning-Bowman percolator sets, priced from $16 to $125.



Here is Patsy's table cooker—which has more tricks than many a full-sized stove! Whole meals can be prepared on it without leaving the table. Nickel-plated, it costs $18; Aranium-plated, $22.

In which Linda asks Patsy,

"Is there anything better calculated to keep a husband contented than —"—But read this October bride's letter for yourself!

"PATSY *dear* . . . How sweet of you to have noticed the hints I scattered about so lavishly, last time I breakfasted with you and Tom! I'm more grateful for my table cooker than I can possibly tell you.

Can you imagine anything better calculated to keep a husband contented than the delicious things that cooker produces, together with a certain charm on the part of the cook? I'm sure Tom will say *he* can't.

I'm so glad my cooker is twin to yours—a Manning-Bowman. Of course I know that is the very nicest kind, and I appreciate the delicate compliment. Also—everything electrical that I've received so far has been Manning-Bowman, and I've decided that I'm *extra* smart, having my electrical equipment as matched as my silver! . . . You may say this is mere coincidence, but *I'm* sure it proves that all Dick's and my friends have equally good taste.

Now that the cooker has arrived, we have everything electrical that I really concentrated on! Isn't that marvelous? . . . But you must wait till you get here,

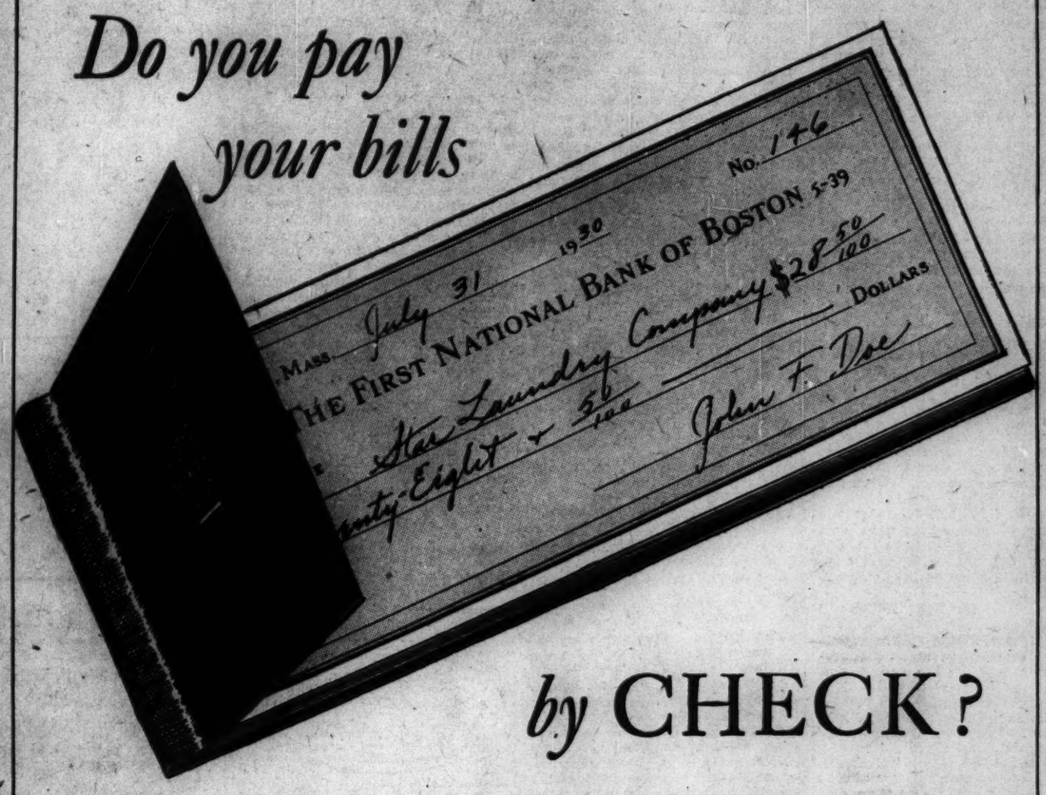
to see them. Don't you and Tom dare to disappoint us, for this wedding simply couldn't go on without you!

Affectionately—and gratefully—yours, Linda"

MANNING · BOWMAN

You will find Manning-Bowman appliances in electric shops and leading department stores. Manning, Bowman & Co., Meriden, Conn.

Do you pay your bills



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SUMMER STREET BRANCH: 115 Summer Street
TEMPLE PLACE BRANCH: 52 Temple Place
WASHINGTON STREET BRANCH: 588 Washington Street
NORTH STATION BRANCH: North Station
NORTH END BRANCH: 260 Hanover Street
WEST END BRANCH: 132 Cambridge Street
BAY STATE BRANCH: 222 Boylston Street
UPTOWN BRANCH: 426 Boylston Street
NEWBURY STREET BRANCH: 124 Newbury Street
MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE BRANCH: 83 Massachusetts Avenue
ALLSTON BRANCH: 136 Brighton Avenue
BRIGHTON BRANCH: 362 Washington Street
UPHAMS CORNER BRANCH: 555 Columbia Road
FIELDS CORNER BRANCH: 1440 Dorchester Avenue
CODMAN SQUARE BRANCH: 587 Washington Street
HYDE PARK BRANCH: 1219 River Street
ROSLINDALE BRANCH: 1 Belgrade Avenue
BUNKER HILL BRANCH: 21 City Square, Charlestown

New England's Largest Financial Institution

NEW AIR LINE LINKS LONDON AND CAPE TOWN

(Continued from Page 1)

construction of the walls of the saloons will, it is reckoned, reduce very considerably the noise which reaches the ears of the passengers as they sit in the cabin. It is hoped, in fact, that the noises actually heard, even when one of these machines is moving at 100 miles an hour, will not be louder than those we are accustomed to in the cars of an express train. The four-motor system employed is a further development of the multi-engine plan adopted by Imperial Airways throughout their fleet.

From small single-engined craft, carrying only two persons, British air expresses have developed in size and power, during 11 years of daily flying, until any risk of a forced landing, through engine failure while in flight between terminal points, has been obviated by the employment of as many as three or four completely separate power-units.

Should any one of these motors fail while in the air, the pilot merely increases the power of the remaining units, and continues on to his destination without any need to make an intermediate halt. This, of course, particularly on long flights over forests, deserts, or bush, introduces far greater factors of safety; while it is also of extreme value in regular night flying.

Use Land and Sea Planes

After their aerial voyage across Europe in these giant 40-seated airplanes, passengers air-bound to South Africa will change to powerful marine-type aircraft for the trip over the Mediterranean to Egypt. Then other big flying boats will carry them along above the Nile to the great lakes of central Africa, the African waterways being used as natural airdromes. After this, for the final stage from central Africa to the Cape, the aerial voyagers will change from a flying boat to one of the well-known three-engined Argosy land planes of Imperial Airways, such as are being used at the present time on the regular daily service between London and Paris.

The first time schedule, for the aerial voyage across Africa, shows that after arriving at Cairo from London, travelers will fly in one day to Assouan. Then another day's air journey will carry them on to Khartum, and after this the daily stages will be Khartum-Juba, Juba-Nairobi, Nairobi-Mbeya, Mbeya-Salisbury, Salisbury-Johannesburg, and Johannesburg-Cape Town.

Intermediate points of call will be at Luxor, Wadi Halfa, Malakal, Port Bell, Kisumu, Dodoma, Broken Hill, Bulawayo, Pietersburg, Kimberley, and Victoria West.

The greatest importance, technically, is now attached to a number of new flying boats, much larger than any employed hitherto, which are to be used on various above-water sections of the Cape route.

When, early in 1929, Imperial Airways began flying regularly above the Mediterranean on the Indian service, they decided to use large three-engined flying boats, built throughout of metal, and capable of carrying 15 passengers and their luggage.

Metal Planes Prove Success

These all-metal machines, flown since then under all-weather conditions, have proved an emphatic success, and the aim now is, on the busy African route, to use craft which will not only fly faster and farther, but which also will carry a considerably greater paying load.

Huge machines, the stream-lined hulls of which, constructed from lightweight metal alloys, will be appreciably lighter than any similar body built of wood, are to have spacious interiors equipped with just the same comfort one would find in any seagoing liner. Each of these luxury air boats, carrying a heavy load of mails in addition to about 40 passengers and their luggage, will be driven by four powerful air-cooled engines, and will be capable of attaining a speed of well over 100 miles an hour.

What a formidable task it is to organize a great air line passing for thousands of miles over various territories is shown strikingly in the case of this England-Africa route. Prolonged negotiations have been necessary not only with the Union Government of South Africa, but also with the administrations of the Sudan, Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, and northern and south Rhodesia.

All these authorities, however, have shown keen appreciation of the time saving the air route will provide in the transport of urgent mails. The Union Government of South Africa has voted a substantial financial contribution toward the organization of the line, while the other administrations mentioned have all undertaken to coöperate, sharing the cost of establishment by providing airdromes equipped with workshops, wireless stations, meteorological reporting posts, and beacons for night flying.

Opens Up Many Jobs

The Government, as well as Imperial Airways and the public, now realizes that a development of long-distance air transport provides not only an immense saving in time, but also offers a means for establishing a great new British industry. Apart from the design and construction of aircraft, the organization and equipment of a long-distance air line calls for the selection and training of a large number of expert airway men.

When, after two years of preliminary organization, Imperial Airways opened their Indian route, they had to send out several hundred specially trained men to staff the various stations along the line.

Recently, when I visited Airways House, London, the headquarters of Imperial Airways, I found a special "school" in progress, at which young men of an ambitious and competent type were being trained with a view to going out for regular service along the African air line.

Not only are pilots required and skilled aircraft engineers, but there is need also for wireless operators, meteorologists, traffic experts, air stations managers and many other active young men to fill new and special posts. Many experts now believe that as British Imperial aviation develops, it will build up an industry as large as and perhaps even greater than the shipping trade.

WOMEN VOTERS PLAN TO GAIN JURY POSITIONS

Massachusetts League Opens Fall Business Meeting With Full Agenda

A wide variety of subjects, aimed to equip Massachusetts women for intelligent participation in the affairs of the Commonwealth, was presented, Oct. 21, at the opening session of the fall business meeting of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, Boston.

Under four heads, broadly designated as "Living Costs," "Child Welfare and Education," "Government Efficiency," and the "Legal Status of Women," discussions based on the reports of committee chairmen were carried on under the direction of Mrs. Arthur G. Rotch, first vice-president and legislative chairman.

It was proposed that the league devote attention to legislative measures before they come to an issue, with special reference to the regulation of overnight camps and lodges, the modification of the direct primary bill, and study of the short ballot. Mrs. Lewis E. Pierce explained the measures to the members and responded to questions.

A discussion of ways and means to make women liable for jury service followed talks by Miss Greta C. Coleman and Mrs. Frederick L. Shea. A proposal was entertained that Massachusetts continue so far as practicable in the way to be employed in Connecticut, securing, perhaps, the coöperation of some judge to appoint women on a jury and afterward fighting for their status.

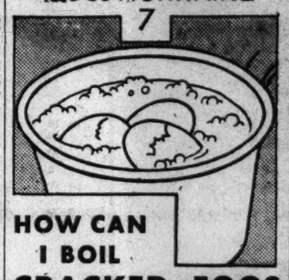
Mrs. Henry Whitmore Jr. of Cambridge was the only speaker on living costs, her topic covering the protection and improvement of Massachusetts' milk supply.

Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State, explained referenda to be considered at the November election.

S. S. KRESGE EARNINGS

S. S. Kresge Company in the third quarter earned a net profit of $3,037,574, equal to 54 cents a share, compared with $3,821,254, or 69 cents a share, in the like 1929 period.

KITCHEN QUESTIONNAIRE 7



HOW CAN I BOIL CRACKED EGGS WITHOUT THE WHITES OOZING?

Add a teaspoonful of Ivory Salt to the water, then the whites of the eggs remain in the shells.

Send for your free copy of the Worcester Salt Cook Book—address: Worcester Salt Co., 71 Murray St., New York, N.Y.

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The Salty Salt For Kitchen and Table

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WE'LL be glad to show you just how easy it is to make beautiful movies of your children with Ciné-Kodak, and how to project them on your home screen with the Kodascope.

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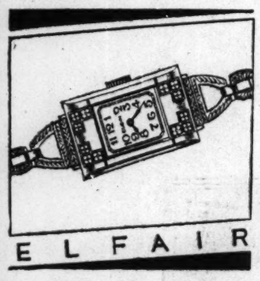

Jeweled Elgin Ladies' Wrist Watch

$35

PAY NOTHING DOWN
$1.00 A WEEK

The new, small Elgin rectangular 14k white gold filled case, neatly engraved. Very modern. Novel link-type friendship bracelet is included FREE. Guaranteed, jeweled Elgin movement. Only $35, on special terms of nothing down, $1.00 a week. Pay nothing for credit at Gensler-Lee.

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NEW OIL BURNER SWEEPS COUNTRY

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A few dollars puts this in your home. The balance in small monthly payments.

LIKE wildfire the news of this important achievement has spread from coast to coast. Just how important it is, you can quickly judge from these brief facts:

It is backed by the largest oil heating organization in the world. With 27 years experience. With more than 70,000 users. With a record of success heating famous buildings. With a complete line of burners ranging in price from $295 to $60,000. No wonder this new radiant rotary is the greatest value today in oil burners. Come in and see it today. It will amaze you.

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PETRO *Dealers Everywhere* NOKOL

VEGETABLE SALE

The Season's Best FRESHLY CANNED

NOW is the time to buy your canned vegetables, the best of the 1930 crop only recently gathered from the gardens. Buy these canned vegetables in quantity and take advantage of these great savings, which First National offers to New England.

BEETS

FANCY CUT

Regular Price	Sale Price	Saving
15c	6 Cans 81c	9c

FINAST

Fancy, Small, Whole Rosebud Variety

Regular Price	Sale Price	Saving
20c	6 Cans $1.05	15c

PEAS

		Regular Price	SALE PRICE	Saving
Standard	Can	12c	6 Cans 63c	9c
Richmond	Can	16c	6 Cans 81c	15c
Peter-Pan	Can	20c	6 Cans $1.05	15c
Finast	Extra Sifted Can	22c	6 Cans $1.17	15c
Buffet Size	No. 1 Can	10c	6 Cans 50c	10c

ASPARAGUS

FINAST TIPS

Regular Price	Sale Price	Saving
29c Can	3 Cans 79c	8c

Del Monte TIPS

Regular Price	Sale Price	Saving
32c Can	3 Cans 85c	11c

TOMATOES

		Regular Price	SALE PRICE	Saving
Standard	No. 1 can	9c	6 cans 49c	5c
Finast Whole Red Ripe	No. 2 can	16c	6 cans 81c	15c
Finast Whole Red Ripe	No. 3 can	25c	6 cans $1.29	21c

STRING BEANS

		Regular Price	SALE PRICE	Saving
Cut Wax	can	17c	6 cans 93c	9c
Cut Refugee	can	19c	6 cans 99c	15c
Whole Refugee	can	25c	6 cans $1.35	15c

MAINE CORN

		Regular Price	SALE PRICE	Saving
White Crosby Variety	can	16c	6 cans 81c	15c
Golden Bantam	can	18c	6 cans 87c	21c

SQUASH

		Regular Price	SALE PRICE	Saving
Hubbard	Lge. can	17c	6 cans 87c	15c
Sauerkraut	Lge. can	15c	6 cans 69c	21c
Vegetables	Mixed can	13c	6 cans 69c	9c

SOME TIMELY SUGGESTIONS

Applesauce	No 2 Tin 13c
Finast Pears	No 2 Tin 23c
Brown Bread Finast	Tin 15c
Diced Carrots	No 2 Tin 13c
Mushrooms	4 oz Tin 25c
Pimentos	2 oz Glass 10c
Auntie's Blueberries	Qt. Jar 33c
Del Monte Sardines	Tin 12c
Delmaize Corn	No 1 Tin 10c

PRIZE BREAD

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Y.M.C.A. GROWING ABROAD, COUNCIL TOLD AT MEETING

Work Aided by Liberals Emerging From Many Revolts, Fry Says

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Despite "the prevalence of revolutionary movements, political, economic and racial," in foreign lands, the Young Men's Christian Association continues to grow in size and prestige abroad, W. W. Fry of Philadelphia, chairman of the Foreign Work Committee of the Y. M. C. A. reported at the National Council meeting here Oct. 21

At the same time announcement was made that one more country is to be added to the list of 50 in which the Y. M. C. A. is organized. Charles W. Harvey, here for the convention, plans to sail immediately with Walter A. Immerman of Van Wert, O., to launch the movement in Siam, where the association has been invited.

Fortunately for the progress of the association's work the upheavals of government in recent months have resulted in emergence of new liberal forces, Mr. Fry's report indicated.

"Most of the upturnings point forward," he stated. "Mexico, Peru, Poland, Portugal and other countries can be cited as examples. There is no instance of a government change during the past year from which the association has suffered by reason of restrictive measures. On the other hand such influence as Communism exerts anywhere is uniformly in open opposition.

"The President of China personally contributes substantially to the movement, and numerous governors of provinces and other officials have shown marked regard for its program. The President of Mexico is another liberal contributor. The Greek Parliament makes direct appropriations to both the Athens and the Saloniki associations.

"Poland has awarded to the two senior foreign 'Y' secretaries the decoration given those who have notably served the country during the first 10 years of regained independence—the only foreigners so recognized thus far.

"Several Indian provincial governments, from budgets under Indian control, make grants regularly to the association's educational work and to the association hostel for Indian students in London. The leaders in Filipino official life irrespective of party affiliations, give the movement complete moral support."

Foreign countries served by American and Canadian personnel now number 31, Mr. Fry declared. Many lands are making progress in developing their own leaders, he added. In Bunos Aires, where the Minnesota associations for 25 years maintained a foreign general secretary, a national has been placed in that office. He is a direct product of that association's student work, Mr. Fry said. Rome, Saloniki and Tallinn, Esthonia, each has appointed a trained national in the ranking secretarial position during the year.

Building has gone ahead, the report continued. A Y. M. C. A. structure is under way in Warsaw. Jerusalem is assured a gift of $1,000,000 for its structure. The Tokyo building was dedicated with members of the Imperial household participating. Chihuahua, Mex., raised $30,000 to meet a promise of $25,000 made by the international committee. Mexico City is "within striking distance" of a goal of $50,000.

At Fort Hare, Cape Colony, Africa, a center for the work of Max Yergan, leader among the negro colleges of South Africa, an edifice was erected at a cost of $34,000.

"The building came into its initial service," Mr. Fry said, "to house the conference under Yergan's leadership, which made history in race relations. The attention of governments and press was drawn to its significance and a favorable verdict given."

Many other building demands are felt, Mr. Fry added. He urged the national council to make liberal grants for overseas service.

Relaying a Carpet of Green on Bare Hillsides

Photos by U. C. Both: Courtesy United States Forest Service

MAN UNDOES HIS OWN DESPOLIATION

In the Small Picture Men Are Preparing the Baby Trees for Replanting. Great Care Is Taken to Keep the Tender Rootlets From Being Bruised. The Seedlings Are Packed on the Backs of Burros and Taken to the Denuded Hillsides Seen in the Larger Picture Where the Planting Crew Plants Them in the Soil. This Takes Care Also, but the Men Become Skilled in a Short Time and the Loss Is Comparatively Small.

IDLE ACRES MADE TO WORK GROWING VALUABLE WOODS

(Continued from Page 1)

a large number of abandoned farms. These may be observed by travelers in almost any state.

Idle lands would not become national and local liabilities if it were possible to plant them to forest trees. A clearer idea of the magnitude of the situation may be gained when we consider that New York has 5,000,000 acres of such land, which is said to be increasing at the rate of 250,000 acres each year.

It is estimated that New England alone has 10,000,000 acres of non-cultivated lands. Florida is credited with 5,300,000 acres, Georgia 6,500,000, North Carolina 4,200,000, Louisiana 5,000,000. One does not marvel at big figures coming from states where mountainous and much infertile soil prevail, but the same condition exists even in the fertile states. Idle farms in Illinois are estimated at 1,577,000 acres; Ohio 1,750,000 acres, Indiana and Iowa 1,000,000 acres.

The prospect of turning these idle lands into forest-producing areas is looking upward in some states. In Massachusetts, the legislature recently passed a bill that authorizes the extension of its state forests by 50,000 acres within the next six years. When the land has been acquired, it will give New England a total of 162,000 acres of state forests. Massachusetts also has 90 town forests with a total of more than 20,000 acres.

The new Massachusetts law provides that the state forester may order the local town tree warden to patrol the forests in whatever manner he may determine during periods of severe drought. This is looked upon as a piece of legislation that is going to save many a tree.

Dr. Joseph S. Illick, state forester of Pennsylvania says: "Forest independence is intimately connected with general prosperity, and depends largely upon the effort to put forth by each and every forest land owner of the state and nation, to make every acre of forest land highly productive. Comparing actual forest growth with possible wood production in Pennsylvania, we still find it necessary to import 80 per cent of our wood needs.

"There are 13,000,000 acres of forest land in Pennsylvania. This is 45 per cent of the entire land area, and it is capable of producing a cord of wood per acre annually. In other words, our forest land could produce a total of 13,000,000 cords of wood each year. This is a greater amount than the lumber cut in 1900—the banner year of lumbering in the Keystone State, and is enough to supply our normal needs annually for many years to come.

We have abandoned one-third of our territory to forest waste in all its forms, permitting fires to burn and reburn our forest lands, neglecting to plant trees everywhere that trees should grow, failure so to use our forest lands that they will be continuously and fully productive.

"The day of flagrant waste is passing, however. Instead of handling our forests as mines, as we did for many years, forest owners are learning to treat them as crops, which they truly are."

On the subject of idle lands, Nelson C. Brown, acting director of the New York State College of Forestry says:

"There must be a business viewpoint in our forestry problems as well as a sentimental and æsthetic appeal. Everyone likes the woods and the great out-of-doors. And forests can supply our love of beauty and appeal to the highest æsthetic sense; they also provide good fishing and hunting and camping and recreational activities which cannot be measured in dollars and cents, nor in board feet, nor in cords of wood.

"Too many of our forests have been removed to make room for farms, and only the better farms can pay. What is happening to the remainder? They are being abandoned—left idle by the millions of acres. In many states they have become an economic liability instead of an asset. Within the past year we have realized that in many of the eastern and northern states agriculture is perhaps on the wane and forestry is certainly on the ascendency."

CONFUCIUS DAY HONORED IN CHINA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PEIPING, China—Although China's national enthusiasm for Confucius, the great sage and teacher, has disappeared, there were faithful followers who celebrated his aniversary on Oct. 18 at the Confucian Temple here. These went through the old ceremonial rites which their forefathers have done for more than 2000 years.

In Chufu, Shantung, the birthplace of Confucius, the occasion was quietly observed. The town where the sage spent his boyhood days, and the temple where he taught, lay in the path of the recent civil war. The temple has received soldiers of the conflicting armies under its roof more than once. Heavy firing during the early spring civil war did not totally destroy the ancient structures.

The Confucius Associations in various parts of the country had petitioned the belligerent factions to cease fighting in the vicinity of Confucius' home town. It was due to this fact that the temple had been preserved. In other parts of the country, in small villages and hamlets, similar rites are being held in memory of the teacher.

Quaker Meetinghouse in Washington Soon Ready to Welcome the Hoovers

WASHINGTON (AP)—A simple, substantial structure of native stone in woody setting, "the Friends Meetinghouse of Washington, D. C.," is being pushed steadily to completion that it may share in the significance of a President's Christmastide.

It is hoped the last week of 1930 will see the first Quaker meeting in this structure, where President Hoover will worship.

The meetinghouse is being built near the Hoover "S" Street home from designs prepared by Walter F. Price of Philadelphia, an authority on Quaker architecture. Mr. and Mrs. Hoover contributed to the building fund.

Into the structure is being put all the solidity that was the Quaker contribution to architecture. The twin doors of the early congregations, with their twin flights of steps, appear on its eastern exposure, each door bordered in bigger blocks of the native stone. The twin chimneys are copper-banded and copper eaves empty into decorative twin copper rain spouts.

In the days of William Penn, the two doors divided the congregation, the women entering one door, the men another—and a shutter was available to divide the two groups. But today the two doors are merely to expedite entrance, and President and Mrs. Hoover will sit side by side in the unadorned auditorium, white of ceiling, gray of wall, where the Friends, foregoing the music and ritual of other religious groups, will sit in silence as their fathers did before them until one of their number arises to address them.

The architect's plans show a preacher's gallery, with a sounding board above and facing the congregation, where those of their number most likely to talk will be seated during the service. Among the early Friends this sometimes was called the "facing gallery."

Proud oaks already stand in the yard. A wall of native stone will be built. Rhododendrons will be planted. Some ground covering more rustic than grass will cloak the place. Every thought is being given to make the President's church truly a country meetinghouse, dignified and suitable to the faith he espoused in boyhood.

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Slipper chair in chintz	24
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Bedside table	14.50
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Theaters in Boston

"Berkeley Square"

Wilbur Theater—Gilbert Miller and Leslie Howard's production of "Berkeley Square," a play in three acts by John L. Balderston. Week beginning Oct. 20, 1930. First time in Boston. The cast:

Maid	Irene Howard
Tom Pettigrew	Charles Romano
Kate Pettigrew	Louise Prussing
The Lady Anne Pettigrew	Alice John
Mr. Throstle	Tarver Penna
Helen Pettigrew	Margalo Gillmore
The Ambassador	Frank Andrews
Mrs. Barwick	Lucy Beaumont
Peter Standish	Leslie Howard
Marjorie Frant	Willa Grey
Major Clinton	Henry Mowbray
Miss Barrymore	Beryll Wylly
The Duchess of Devonshire	Dorothy Blackburn
Lord Stanley	Henry Warwick
H. R. H. The Duke of Cumberland	Robert Williamson

Plays of ideas, plays which assume a capacity for intelligent cooperation in their audiences, seem to be multiplying. Several years ago we had "Outward Bound." At the Plymouth "Death Takes a Holiday" is in its third Boston week. And now comes "Berkeley Square," in some ways the most arresting of these dramatic excursions into the realm of speculative thought. These adventures are grateful evidence of the fundamental soundness of the modern stage. So long as such plays are successes, there need be no melancholy talk of the good old days, no dirges for the theater, no apprehension that mechanical reproductions ever will supplant the vital, living voice and presence of the actor.

"Berkeley Square," as readers of this newspaper no doubt will remember, is based on the theory that all time, past, present and future, is one. Henry James's "The Sense of the Past" gave Mr. Balderston the idea of the plot. The man in a boat on a winding river, as Peter Standish explains, can see the field before him, but not the wood around the bend he has passed, nor the scene that lies the other side of the turn ahead; but the man in an airplane overhead can see all of them at once. So, Peter concludes, it is with time.

And so thoroughly is he convinced of this that he finds himself transported into the eighteenth century, in the same house in which he has been living in twentieth-century London, and talking, as his ancestor of the same name, with the family into which that ancestor married. Having been deep in the study of the period and the family history, Peter passes as the man of a century and a half earlier; but he naturally makes blunders, uses present-day phrases incomprehensible to the people of the former time. They are amazed at his cleverness when they hear for the first time that the sun never sets on the British Empire; they marvel at his wit when he quotes stale epigrams from Oscar Wilde. But they become uneasy with him when they find that he knows in advance that certain things are going to happen; finally they suspect him of a diabolical allegiance.

All but Helen, sister of the Kate whom the eighteenth-century Standish married. She understands the later Peter, knows whence he comes. The love story of these two is one of the most exquisite in the drama of our day. They realize that they must part, that he must return to his own time. He goes back to find his twentieth-century financée awaiting him. But he remains loyal to the memory of Helen.

This play of rare poetic beauty must necessarily lean heavily for its effect upon the cast which interprets it. The author has reason to be grateful for the production that has been given it. Mr. Howard gives a superb performance, subtly evocative of the mood and penetratingly revelatory of the basic idea of the play. He is well companioned by the remote charm of Miss Gillmore. These two are among the few exponents of the "naturalistic" school who understand that a theory of acting does not dispense with the necessity for acting. Miss Prussing's high-spirited Kate was delightful; the others provided the necessary background. The direction was imaginative.

The audience was warmly appreciative. As "Berkeley Square" will be in Boston only two weeks, you should lose no time in getting to the box office.

L. A. S.

"To What Red Hell"

Copley Theater—E. E. Clive presents "To What Red Hell," by Percy Robinson. Week beginning Oct. 20, 1930. First time in America. The cast:

Mrs. Ellis	Elspeth Dudgeon
Inspector Jackson	Mark Kent
Constable Hicks	Nat C. Foss
Mrs Nolan	Bertha Belmore
Tim Nolan	Robert Hobbs
Michael Allen	Gerald Rogers
Harold Fairfield	Edmund George
Nichols	Harold De Becker
Dr. Barton	Langdon Bruce
George Hope	Francis Compton
Thomas Fairfield	E. E. Clive
Madge Barton	Lena Anderson
Sergeant Brown	Herbert Belmore
Father Collins	Mark Kent
Mrs. Driscoll	Elspeth Dudgeon
Old Ryan	Harold De Becker

Capital punishment has many opponents whose sympathy is chiefly with the direct sufferers. They will find weightier arguments in Mr. Robinson's grim drama—the long ordeal of mothers.

It took Harold Fairfield several months to decide whether he would "play the game," in the language of his uncle's philosophy, and save an innocent man, but he did it in the end. Whether his manner of doing it was the right manner is, perhaps, beside the question. As he said to his uncle, "I am doing all I can. Don't ask me to do more than I am capable of."

Tim Nolan has loved a girl whom force of circumstance seems to have driven to act against her better nature, the desperate urgency of keeping her father from the cold shelter of an English almshouse. Learning of this from her own lips—she is a writer of sorts and she reads to him a pitiful short story which is not fiction but stark fact—he judges her with the finality of inexperience and the cruelty of youth and rushes from her presence. His acquaintance with the unfortunate girl who is discovered slain the following morning leads to a chain of circumstantial evidence which, in turn, carries the innocent youth to the very shadow of the scaffold.

Simultaneously with Tim's confession to his mother of his love when the tragic discovery is first told him, Harold Fairfield is making another sort of confession to his father and uncle. Tortured by the memory of the crime he has committed he tells them everything. And, with the instinct of self-preservation, they conspire to save him from the consequences.

Tim Nolan is found guilty. Young Fairfield's father, blind to all else save keeping his son, hardens his conscience. The uncle sticks to the boy, also, though torn with the thought of his own and others' cowardice. Harold Fairfield fights the desperate fight of a coward who would be brave, and his truer self finally wins.

All this might, of course, be the shallowest melodrama. There are moments, it must be admitted, when the play borders on that brink. But there is a profound sincerity and an undeniable realism that give it a large measure of verisimilitude.

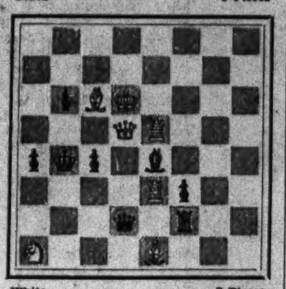
After the rather inconsequential offerings that have gone before at the Copley, it is pleasant to record that Mr. Clive and his players have taken a big stride forward, even if they chose a play of poignant misery.

CHESS

by Frederick R. Chevalier

PROBLEM NO. 1245
By Edgar Theimer

Black 8 Pieces

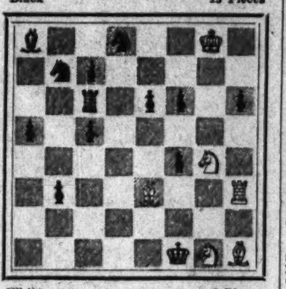


White 7 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 1246
By J. J. O'Keefe

Black 13 Pieces



White 6 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 1243. R-K2

No. 1244. 1. Q-Kt8
2. Q-Q4ch
1. ———— K-B2 or K2
2. R-Kt7ch
1. ———— K-B4
2. Q-B3ch
1. ———— RxP
2. Q-K6ch
1. ———— B moves
2. Q-B8ch

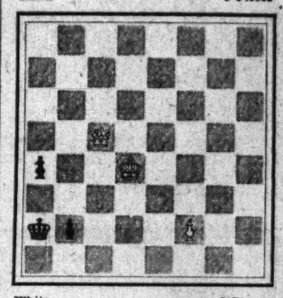
End-Game No. 13: 1 RxB, RxR; 2 P-Kt4, K-B2; 3 BxR, KxB; 4 P-Kt5, K-K3; 5 P-Kt6, PxP; 6 P-R6!, and wins.

END-GAMES

Here is a problem-like position that arose in actual play. From the Yates-Marshall game, Karlsbad, 1929:

End-Game No. 14

Black 3 Pieces



White 3 Pieces

White to play. What result?

NOTES

A. E. Santasiere of the Marshall C. C., New York City, by winning his third game with N. Lessing of the Empire City C. C. in their supplementary match to break a tie for first in the annual New York State championship tournament, has regained the title won by him in 1928.

Boris Kostich of Yugoslavia is now in Mexico, where he has been engaged by the War Minister to teach chess to officers and cadets. He plans to visit this country in the near future to give lectures on the fundamental principles of the game.

Word has been received from I. Kashdan, champion of the Manhattan C. C. that he will probably take part in the annual Hastings Christmas tournament. Capablanca is also expected to play.

Edward H. Wells, a young instructor at the State University, has won the New Hampshire State championship.

In this game, from the Frankfort tournament, Sir George A. Thomas, many times British champion, refutes convincingly the inviting K-side attack of J. Miesas, veteran German master. Altogether quite an interesting game.

ENGLISH OPENING

J. Miesas White	Sir George Black	J. Miesas White	Sir George Black
1 P-QB4	Kt-KB3	21 R-K(f)	Q-R8(g)
2 Kt-QB3	P-K3	22 R(B3)-K3	
3 P-K4(a)	P-Q4		RxQP!(h)
4 P-K5	P-Q5!	23 PxR	QxB
5 PxKt	PxKt	24 P-Q5	QxBP
6 KtPxP(b)	QxBP	25 PxP	PxP
7 P-Q4	P-QKt3	26 RxP	B-B4ch
8 Kt-B3	B-Kt2	27 K-R	Q-KKt5(!)
9 B-Kt5(c)	Q-B4	28 QxQ	PxQ
10 P-B3	Q-QR4	29 Kt-Kt5	R-B7
11 B-Q2	Kt-Q2	30 R-K8ch	Kt-B
12 B-Q3	R-Q	31 B-K7	BxB
13 Castles	Kt-K4!	32 R(K8)xB	RxKtP
14 B-K2	Kt-Kt3	33 Kt-Kt4	RxQRP
15 P-B4	B-K3	34 K-Kt	Kt-Kt3
16 B-Q3	Kt-R5(d)	35 R-KKt3	P-KR4
17 R-B2	P-K13	36 Kt-B6ch	K-B2
18 Q-K2	Castles	37 KtxRP	Kt-R5
19 P-KB5(e)	KtPxP	38 R-QB	P-B4
20 Q-R5	Kt-Kt3	Resigns	

(a) More in the spirit of White's opening moves would be P-KKt3 or P-Q4. The text permits Black to equalize with ease.

(b) If 6 PxKtP, PxPch; 7 BxB, BxP. Either way White has lost the initiative.

(c) This helps the Q to a better spot. 9 P-B3, followed by B-Q3, is indicated.

(d) Black's QKt has certainly caused White a lot of trouble!

(e) This move gives White a threatening attack, which Black refutes brilliantly. Sir George's best games recently have been magnificent defenses to apparently overwhelming attacks.

(f) Threatening 22 BxP, PxB; 23 RxB, KtxR; 24 Kt-Kt5!

(g) This fine move defends White's immediate threats and also threatens a counter-combination. If now 23 B-Kt5, QxBP!

(h) This takes all the sting out of White's attack and must have come as a great surprise, for White has many threats. If now 23 BxP, RxB!

(i) White is now completely "busted." If 28 Q-Kt5, BxP mate. The rest is a matter of efficient follow-up.

This is the best game F. J. Marshall, United States champion, has played in recent years. From the Liège tournament, in which Ahues, German champion, captured third prize:

QUEEN'S PAWN GAME

Marshall White	Ahues Black	Marshall White	Ahues Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	20 R-Kt3	Kt-Q2
2 Kt-KB3	P-K3	21 P-Q6	Q-Q
3 P-K3	P-QKt3	22 Kt-Kt3	Kt-B3
4 B-Q3	B-Kt2	23 B-B4	R-KB
5 Castles	P-B4	24 B-Q5	R-Kt
6 P-B4	B-K2	25 BxB	RxB
7 Kt-B3	Castles(a)	26 QR-Q5	KtxKt(e)
8 P-Q5	PxP	27 KtxKt	B-R3(d)
9 PxP	P-Q3(b)	28 Kt-B6ch	K-Kt2
10 P-K4	P-QR3	29 Q-Q5	B-B5(e)
11 P-QR4	R-K	30 QxR	QxKt
12 Kt-Q2	B-KB	31 P-Kt3	Q-Kt4
13 P-B4	QKt-Q2	32 Q-Kt7	Q-Kt5
14 R-R3	P-Kt3	33 P-Q7	B-Kt4
15 Kt-B4	Q-B2	34 P-Q8(Q)	BxQ
16 P-B5	B-Kt2	35 QxB	QxP
17 B-B4	Kt-K4	36 QR-KB3	Q-Q4
18 BxKt	PxB	37 R-K3	Resigns
19 PxP	RPxP		

(a) 7 . . . P-Q4 should be played, as the sequel shows.

(b) Black dare not accept the P on account of BxPch, winning back the P and piece with attack. The alternative, however, leaves Black's Q-side hopelessly bottled up.

(c) If 26 . . . KtxP; 27 Kt-Kt7ch, and if K-R, 28 Q-Kt4!

(d) Black feared Kt-K7ch followed by R-KR3. If 27 . . . QxP; 28 Kt-B6ch, QxKt; 29 RxQ, BxR; 30 Q-Q8! Black's most prolonged defense would be to give up the exchange after Kt-K7ch, but then White's Q-side threats would materialize.

(e) The real threat is 30 QxKP!!

An admirably played, well-constructed game; an organic whole in which every one of Marshall's moves furthered his cause with machine-like precision!

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Anne Demerjian, soprano.
5:15 Anti-Steel Trap talk.
5:25 WEEI String Ensemble.
5:45 Three talks.
6:30 Time; barometer; thermometer; news.
6:45 "The Passing of the Old South."
7:00 Dairy and Food Council Orchestra.
7:30 NBC, Seconland sketch, "Shavings," Part III.
8:00 Slayton-Learoyd Orchestra; Helen Barr, soprano.
8:30 Gentle's Orchestra; vocal duo; soloist.
9:00 NBC, Eveready Orchestra; James Stanley, baritone.
9:30 NBC, Wonder Bakers Orchestra; Jack Parker, tenor; male trio; violin quartet.
10:00 NBC, Enna Jettick Orchestra; soloist.
10:15 NBC, Dance orchestra.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Junior Aviation League.
5:15 Safety Crusaders.
5:30 Stocks; agricultural markets; road reports.
6:00 Time; weather, temperature; Sport Digest.
6:15 NBC, Savannah Liners Orchestra.
6:45 NBC, Literary Digest, Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 New England Coke Orchestra.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook, Quaker Man.
7:45 "Uncle Willard," recorded program.
8:00 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
8:30 "Famous Fortunes," recorded sketch.
8:45 Political talk.
9:00 NBC, Tek Orchestra; Vee Lawnhurst, pianist-soloist; Lucien Schmidt, cellist.
9:30 "Death Valley Days"; sketch.
10:00 NBC, Westinghouse Salute to Cork Industry; mixed chorus; orchestra.
10:30 NBC, "Cuckoo"; burlesque skit.
11:00 Time; weather; Sport Digest; temperature.
11:09 Tom Cline's Hotel Statler Orchestra.
11:30 Lillian Morton, soprano.
11:40 Tom Cline's Hotel Statler Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:45 Dandies orchestra; time.
6:00 La Lasine Orchestra.
6:15 The Talisman and his Crusaders.
6:30 Political talk.
6:45 Women's Organization for National Prohibition Reform.
6:50 Musical interlude.
7:00 "Forget-me-not"; Recorded program.
7:30 Cleetcoal Orchestra; vocal duo; soloists; piano duo.
8:00 CBS, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; guitar ensemble.
8:30 CBS, "Kaltenborn Edits the News."
8:45 CBS, Premier Orchestra; Colin O'More, tenor; vocal duo.
9:00 CBS, Blackout sketches; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Philco Symphony Concert, Howard Barlow, conductor.
10:00 CBS, Vincent Lopez' "Mr. and Mrs." sketch.
10:15 CBS, Paramount Publix orchestra; soloists: Jesse Crawford, organist; male chorus; Jerry Madison.
11:00 Time and news.
11:15 CBS, John Erskine, author.
11:30 "Mickie" Alpert and his orchestra.
11:45 CBS, 'What's Wrong With This Picture?"
12:15 a. m.—Asbury Park Casino Orchestra.
12:30 CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:30 p. m.—Children's Hour.
6:45 News; Fishermen's program.
6:15 Farrington Radio program.
6:30 Titus and Buckley program.
6:45 "The Monitor Views the News."

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.

WBZA

2:05 p. m.—Studio and musical.
7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
8:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:35 a. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

7:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

Boston Stage Notes

"Death Takes a Holiday," fantastic comedy featuring Philip Merivale, entered last night on its third week at the Plymouth. It will be succeeded Nov. 3, by "Michael and Mary," by A. A. Milne, the second of the subscription season offerings of the Professional Players, likewise scheduled for four weeks.

Tonight is Commuters' Night (with curtain at 7:30) at the Copley, where Mr. Clive is offering, for the first time in America, "To What Red Hell," a grim drama of anguished conscience.

The newest Ziegfeld musical play, called "Smiles," will have its first performance Oct. 28, at the Colonial. Marilyn Miller and the Astaires will be starred. "Smiles" will be in Boston for 11 days only, prior to its opening in New York.

Maurice Moscovitch will appear at the Tremont, Nov. 10, as Shylock in a new production of "The Merchant of Venice," in which the money-lender is presented as a well-dressed man of the world. The engagement is for two weeks.

La Argentina, Spanish dancer, will appear at Symphony Hall tonight for the benefit of Christopher House.

Henry Prunières, Parisian musicologist, will lecture at Paine Hall at Harvard tomorrow night on "The Court Ballet in France During the Seventeenth Century." The lecture, which will be in French, will be open to the public without charge. It will be illustrated by lantern slides.

Angna Enters, inventor of "Compositions in Dance Form," will appear at Jordan Hall, Oct. 30.

AMERICA HAS SNAPSHOT TITLE

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Americans are the snapshot enthusiasts of the world, spending $200,000,000 a year on pictures they take themselves, William Burton, president of the annual convention of the National Association of Photo Finishers, said here Oct. 20.

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses. "CBS," "CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System; "WEAF Chain," "WJZ Chain," "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. These are followed by "—T" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. When only single station is used its call letters will be given. All time is eastern standard except "Chicago" and "Pacific," which are given in respective times. All time p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR WEDNESDAY, OCT. 22

Vocal and Instrumental

"Voice of Columbia" (CBS—T). Fifteen minutes. 8:15.

Music Inspired by Shakespeare (Vacuum Oil—WEAF Chain). Royal Dadmun, baritone; Mobile Oil Orchestra under the direction of Nathaniel Shilkret. 8:30.

Olive Palmer, soprano; Paul Oliver, tenor; Elizabeth Lennox, contralto; Revelers Male Quartet; orchestra (Palmolive — WEAF — T). Hour light classical, operetta, musical comedy, talking picture and popular ballad review. 9:30.

Mary McCoy, soprano; Reinald Werrenrath, Billy Hughes, baritones; Willard Robison's Deep River Ensemble; piano duo; male chorus; orchestra (WJZ Chain). Willard Robison and his Deep River group are the feature of this program. 9:30. NBC Pacific. 9:30.

"Moonbeams" (WOR). Slumber music by girls' vocal trio and string trio. 11:30.

Orchestral

Ludwig Laurier's Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain). Popular classical favorites closing with Kriens' modern suite "In Holland." 6:05.

Tosca Seidel, concert violinist; concert orchestra (CBS—T). Second and third movements of Nardini's "Concerto for Violin," by soloist. Rossini's "Semiramide Overture," two "Woodland Sketches" of MacDowell, orchestral features. 10:30.

"Tone Pictures" (CBS). Half hour in which Domenico Savino conducting orchestra is given full sway with his arrangement and compositorial ability. 10:30.

Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). Two Beethoven selections to open. 11.

Rhythmic Music

Harry Kogen's orchestra; Chicagoans, male quartet (Northwestern—WJZ Chain). Popular review from Chicago. 8.

Grantland Rice interviews: "Mal" Stevens, head football coach at Yale; Leonard Joy's string dance orchestra (WEAF—T). Our particular joy is the opening strains of the lovely theme song of this period. How many enjoyed Irvin S. Cobb as we did? 10:30.

Vincent Lopez' St. Regis Orchestra (WEAF Chain). 11.

"California Melodies" (CBS—T). Orchestra and movie celebrities from Los Angeles. 11:30.

Fred Culley's Royal York Orchestra (Canadian Pacific—WJZ Chain). Midnight period from Toronto. 12.

Vocal Ensembles

Mixed quartet (O'Cedar—WJZ Chain). Cadman song cycle "Morning of the Year." 9:15.

Wheaties Quartet; Gold Medal Organist (General—CBS—T). 9:30.

"Wayside Inn" (WJZ Chain). Atmospheric program by the Choristers, mixed vocal ensemble. 10:30.

Recitals

"New Night Came" (Bookhouse—CBS). Children's story period. 5:30.

Phil Cook (Quaker—WJZ—T). A one man show. 7:30.

"The Beggar's Bowl (WOR). Excellent voice of Basil Ruysdael as "Jimmy" Belter describing India to background of typical music. 8.

Talks

"Books in the Limelight" (WJZ—T). Tom Masson. 5.

"Behind the Scenes in Radio" (CBS—T). Howard Rockey, novelist, in "Going to Press" period. 6.

John B. Kennedy (WJZ—T). Magazine, editor. 6:25.

Lowell Thomas (WJZ Chain and CBS). Mr. Thomas is now heard over 22 stations of Columbia in addition to his regular daily NBC period. 6:45, 8.

"Back of the News in Washington" (WEAF—T). William Hard, Washington correspondent. 7:45.

"Contributions of the Socialist Party to American Political Thought" (WEAF Chain). Louis Waldman, Socialist candidate for Governor of New York. 8.

"Individual Investment"; Chicago Little Symphony Orchestra (Halsey Stuart—WEAF—T). "Old Counsellor" period. 9.

Beverly Smith, New York Herald Tribune (CBS—T). Conducting Heywood Broun's radio column. 11:15.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

"The Famous Mrs. Fair" (WJZ—T). Post-war play in Radio Guild period. 4.

"Uncle Abe and David'" (Goodrich—WEAF Chain). 6:45.

"Amos 'n' Andy" (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10:30.

"Adventures of Sandy and Lil" (CBS). Leslie Thrasher's cartoons become vocal. 7:45.

"East of Cairo" (WEAF Chain). Strange happenings in a temple of Siva. 8.

"Forty Fathom Trawlers" (CBS). Sea stories. 8:30.

"Sir Walter Scott" (Wadsworth — WJZ Chain). 9.

Characteristic Music

Crockett Mountaineers (CBS—T). Fifteen minutes of hill billy music by family group.

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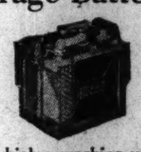
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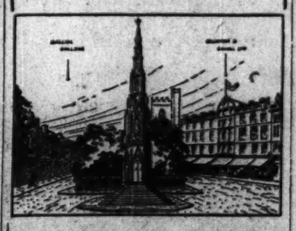
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Women's Enterprises and Activities

Old Plaza de Los Angeles Becomes a Center

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Los Angeles

NEW enterprises are rampant in the environs of Los Angeles, but Christine Sterling's project for restoring the historic Old Plaza de Los Angeles to a semblance of its former governmental, social and commercial importance captures both the romantic imagination and the good-business approval of Los Angeles citizens.

It happened in a casual way and with no vision aforethought. Mrs. Sterling has always had a penchant for history—for fine old things that have lived long and have a thrilling story written into their time-lined surfaces. Being a native Californian, historic things of early Spanish days hold a particular appeal. Four years ago, she came from her home in San Francisco to pay Los Angeles a visit. One afternoon, accompanied by her sister and guided by a map of the Old Spanish Quarter, she set out to view the relics of century-old grandeur. She would gaze upon the glory that had been Spain's when, in 1781, a procession of soldiers, priests and laymen, headed by Governor Felipe de Neve, marched nine miles across the valley from Mission San Gabriel—the largest and richest of the Franciscan establishments—and founded the Pueblo of Los Angeles. There she would find the Casa de Adobe, built by Don Francisco Avila, a house of 18 beautiful rooms on the construction of which, history tells us, Don Avila spared no labor nor expense in order that his high-born bride might occupy the most luxurious casa on the Plaza. Furnishings and ornaments were brought from Paris and other European capitals to grace its spacious rooms, and Don Avila with his lady dispensed hospitality like a true lord of the realm. Mrs. Sterling believed she would find Lugo House, Pelanconi House and Pico House steeped in the atmosphere of proud heritage. And find them she did, after persistent and disheartening search, blocked out by a row of cheap, dingy shops; huddling in shame in the shadow of the new city tower. They were almost gone and entirely forgotten!

She discovered the famed house of Don Avila, Casa de Adobe. To reach it she had to pick her way half the length of an alley, so forbidding that her sister declined to follow. The roof was sagging, the steps were unsound, the walls were scaling.

Rescued for Beauty and Use

Mrs. Sterling made several other exploratory trips down to the Old Plaza, then she went to the Chamber of Commerce and laid before the Foreign Trade Extension manager a plan to restore the Plaza and convert it into a beautiful Latin-American center. He was quite in sympathy and asked her to write a letter to present formally with her plan. There followed a year and a half of committee-meetings and luncheons. Then she went out to finance the scheme herself through business men who individually showed interest.

A group of these business men pooled some money, enough to carry out the first steps of rehabilitation. Additional money came slowly and the project semed destined to fail. But Mrs. Sterling's whole heart was in the plan. She loved the Old Plaza and Olvera Street, that had been the alley. She took up a slogan, "May the Historic City Live!" She leased the Old Adobe and restored it with the surrounding grounds, as an evidence of her good faith. The newspapers got hold of it and favorable publicity brought in sympathizers and money. Builders and construction dealers began calling up to donate time and materials. One sent 10,000 red tiles "To the Old Adobe, with my compliments." Before Mrs. Sterling realized the full meaning of what was happening, the project was sponsored and fulfillment seemed slated ahead.

A corporation known as "Plaza de Los Angeles" was formed to preserve the Plaza as a monument to the founding of Los Angeles. Through the developments that are a part of the program, it is the purpose of this corporation to preserve in an artistic way the city's historical background. As plans materialize, an important Latin-American trade and social center will emerge; a tourist center of tremendous interest will be provided; and a true Pan-American ideal, as indorsed by government, will be maintained.

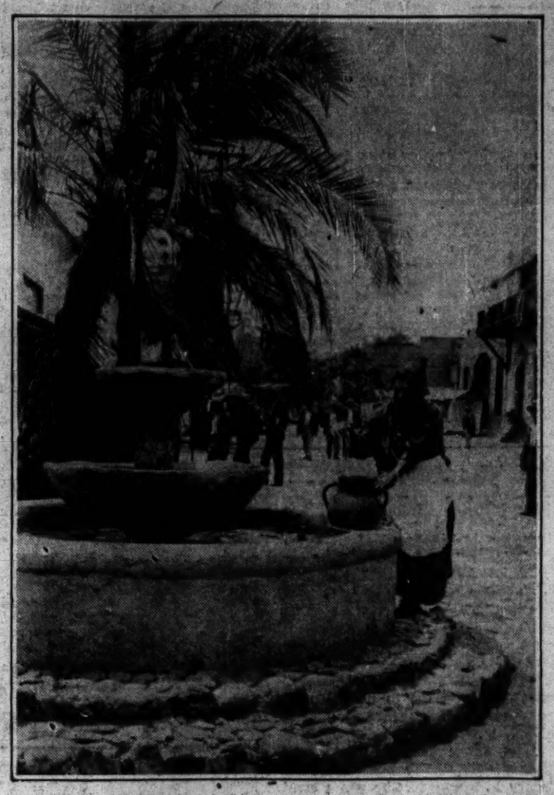
Unique in Character

All property facing on the Plaza will be acquired and made to conform to a general plan, entirely distinctive for this section of the city as apart from the character, life and activity of any other section. The plans include a fine hotel of Spanish architecture, a consulate for Latin-American diplomats, display rooms for the products of South and Central America and Mexico, a manufacturers' building, where American goods can be exhibited to foreign buyers, and a commercial school where tradesmen and employees will receive particular instruction and training to facilitate profitable and friendly commerce.

In addition to the purely business aspects of the plan, development will be along historic and romantic lines. Coffee shops and food stalls under gay-colored canopies will ornament the sidewalks; pottery makers, flower vendors and picturesque establishments will sell Latin-American wares. It will be a proper background for fiestas and a real tourist attraction. The "Teatro Torito," the first permanent puppet theater in the United States, has been opened up by the Yale Puppeteers. There are already established an art and decoration studio, a book shop, shops making and selling hand-wrought iron, baskets, pottery, art wares from the Spanish Americas and numerous fascinating luncheon, tea and confection places. The Avila Adobe, restored throughout, is the headquarters building—a place of unique historical interest.

The development of this project is particularly important to American business and industry seeking a trade outlet to Latin America. These countries need manufactured goods, from the United States, which, in turn, needs their raw materials. Los Angeles is a logical clearing-house for the volume of business. Commerce once established, international banking facilities and governmental headquarters will follow. Properly fostered, trade relationships that could center about this development would greatly increase the extent of foreign commerce.

But back of Mrs. Sterling's project of unmistakable business advantage, is a fine ideal, that of dignifying historic landmarks and leading the way to international cooperation and friendship.



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Women's Organizations

"HELPS for Club Program Makers" is a complete list of material for women's clubs and study groups which has been compiled by the American Library Association. It contains a guide to programs, study outlines and reading courses on 150 subjects.

Elizabeth Gillette Henry, the author, has collected a wide choice of material on subjects ranging from home economics, child study, and gardening, to modern drama and politics. Practically all those topics to which adult groups may wish to devote either a single meeting or an entire winter's program are included.

Useful information on the organization of clubs and study groups is listed separately. Other special features of the booklet include a list of books from which original programs may be constructed, a directory of periodicals and organizations to which reference is made, and a directory of state agencies which will give advice and assistance to women's clubs. Books mentioned may be borrowed from public libraries and many of the pamphlets may be obtained free, or at slight cost.

A copy of this booklet may be procured for 65 cents by addressing the association at 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

An interesting and unusual bit of instruction was introduced into the program of a recent district convention of women's clubs in Wisconsin. Mrs. A. H. Shoemaker of Eau Claire demonstrated that method of organizing a woman's club. The Wisconsin Club Woman says that the demonstration was not only very funny at times but also instructive. Mrs. Shoemaker took a group from the audience, supposedly a group from "Candy Corners," and perfected the organization within an hour. Officers were elected and a constitution and by-laws were adopted. A program committee was appointed to work out a year's program. Discussions were had pro and con; and "Candy Corners" had its woman's club, ready to enter upon a program of community service for that village.

Members of the Maryville (Mo.) Twentieth Century Club believe in concentrating their efforts within four departments of work. They have a civic department which studies conditions in Maryville and develops projects for community betterment. The second department is called a tourist department, those belonging to this group are studying the "Rise and Nationalism of Subject Peoples." An arts and crafts department furnishes instruction for those interested in any kind of handiwork, and members of the music department follow a prescribed four-year course of study.

These departments are the working groups of the club. General meetings are held occasionally and club luncheons are conducted, when all the members meet, with an average attendance of 100.

Australian Women in Politics

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Adelaide, S. Aust.

IN NO part of Australia are women more active and enterprising in public life than in South Australia. The women here have led many reforms new to the Commonwealth, and they were a real force behind the overwhelming victory of the Labor Party at the recent elections. How far they were influential in this result is shown by a special tribute which one of the elected Ministers, Robert S. Richards, commissioner of crown lands, has paid in the press.

Mr. Richards was the organizer of the state campaign for the Labor Party and had the assistance of women's committees in every part of South Australia.

"Politicans have to rely a good deal on women in organizing a campaign" he says "and they never let them down." Labor women themselves have very little leisure for political work which makes great demands upon them, but they always respond splendidly to the trumpet call of duty for the party. A candidate who has a capable committee of women behind him is to be congratulated. His meetings and, above all, the house-to-house canvass will run like clockwork. At meetings women known precisely what they want to ask and put very pertinent questions. It is this quality of persistence, and the desire to do all they can for their homes that make them such valuable practical supporters of a political party.

"They show a business instinct, too, because of the exigencies of domestic finance. During the recent Labor campaign hundreds of women rose early, performed their home duties, got the children to school and then set out on day-long political propaganda. Afterward they hurried home, and prepared dinner, returning to political meetings at night. It was this very real sacrifice which was the power behind the sweeping Labor victory. The women's vote in Australia is a great factor these days, and no section is more alive to its importance than the Labor women. Labor politicians know only too well that a women's committee can make or mar a candidate's chances. The women have brought into politics those qualities of cleanliness, candor and acumen which have been all to the good in Australian legislatures."

A Typical Instance

Within a few days of this tribute, May Holman, a member of the West Australian Parliament, came to Adelaide on a visit. She illustrates the type Mr. Richards has described. She was appointed Australian delegate to the League of Nations Assembly.

Miss Holman is one of the most interesting figures in Australian politics. She is only 31 years old and has won three elections, each time by an increasing majority. She qualified in a hard school for this representation of a big timber district. Originally she was a junior clerk in the office of her father, who was secretary of the timber workers' union. Later she became his assistant, and when he passed on succeeded to the chief executive office The next step was to take his place in Parliament—a most dramatic promotion. Nine men and she were in the pre-selection ballot, but the timber workers admit she has been a wonderful advocate of their cause. "No man could have done better or as well," one of them told her.

Miss Holman carries on her work with a definite enthusiasm, finding it not too strenuous and intensely interesting. She has been through two all-night sittings. Her first bill, the Timber Industry Regulations Act, has done much to improve conditions among the men. Her first speech in Parliament was about the conditions of living in the timber areas, which were deplorable. There has been marked improvement since then. Last year Miss Holman spent 42 week-ends in her district.

Big S. A. Union Has Woman Secretary

The appointment of Doris Coombs as secretary of the Government Workers' Association, in succession to Frank K. Nieass, who was elected to Parliament, is unique in Australia for the reason that this is the first time a woman has been given executive control of a union comprising laborers, and skilled and semiskilled workers.

There are more than 3000 members, including 300 women, and the activities of the union cover all phases of government work. Miss Coombs was selected from among a large number of applicants, and her qualifications were outstanding. She has had 13 years' association with the office, and has frequently assisted Mr. Nieass in the conduct of cases before the arbitration court. In this work Miss Coombs has shown marked talent in quickly grasping salient technical points.

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Old Blue Staffordshire Holds Its Charm

THE lecturing career of Mrs. Ellouise Baker Larsen presents an interesting example of how one's work may shape itself quite apart from one's own planning. A few years ago Mrs. Larsen had no thought of becoming a lecturer on Staffordshire's historic blue pottery. Today she is an authority on the subject; is a contributor to magazines that deal with the ceramic and antiquarian arts; has made of this fascinating old pottery a collection that comprises, according to good authorities, over one-half of all the views of America stamped in the Staffordshire ware during that period of significant production, 100 years ago; and has delighted audiences throughout New England, the South, and middle West, by her illustrated lectures on the subject. It all started, she relates, on the day some years ago when the Art Study Club of Lima, O., drafted her (one of its members) to talk on "Grandmother's Old China." That Mrs. Larsen found it an absorbing subject is evinced by the fact that she has never since gotten away from it, and lovers of this important ware have benefited by the many earnest years of study and research that were the outcome of this simple incident.

Planned a Different Career

Before her marriage Mrs. Larsen attended the Quincy Training School for teachers and taught school in towns in Massachusetts and in the city of St. Paul, Minn. Always, she says, her enthusiasm was for literature, and for several years she studied under Mrs. C. J. Backus, a well-known educator of St. Paul, and later, with Clayton Hamilton, dramatic critic and writer. Also, she completed the correspondence course in the short story, offered by Columbia University. The quite divergent trend of her early inclinations accentuates the fact that lecturing was a calling thrust upon her. However, Mrs. Larsen has put into her work devotion and painstaking effort. There is no least doubt but that her subject amply rewards her.

There is such an alluring mystery hovering over this "Old Blue" ware so romantically associated with our nation's history that Mrs. Larsen gives her hearers no dull moments; and the autochromes, by which she allustrates her lectures, show the natural colors in the pottery, thus adding visual reality to her descriptions.

Mysteries Unsolved

Staffordshire, as almost everyone knows, was the home of the English potters. Here, within a small radius lived and worked as many as 10 noted potters, among them, Josiah Wedgwood, and the equally famous Josiah Spode, and it was by some one of these noted 10 that the idea was conceived of sending artists to America to paint or sketch scenes of national interest, later to be stamped in their pottery. Whether or not the thought sprang from motives entirely commercial, it savored sufficiently of romance to keep a grip on the fancy of art lovers even after the lapse of 100 years.

The mystery which surrounds Historic Blue Staffordshire involves the matter of identifying the makers. One often hears, for instance, reference to the "unknown potter" of the series of four scenes which carried the "fruit and flower" border. The frequently disputed "Vevay," Indiana, scene is still a conundrum.

© Bachrach
MRS. ELLOUISE BAKER LARSEN
Authority on Old Blue Staffordshire

Mrs. Larsen makes the fascinating statement that these early scenes of America are gaining in historical significance; that the belief that new facts concerning them must develop through constant research attracts the interests of all students of Old Blue. It fosters the hope, she says, that the future may unfold interesting knowledge on the subject that has never been suspected; and it makes the quest for new specimens and added enlightenment an alluring game.

Despite the fact that Mrs. Larsen's social, lecturing, and literary activities form a great part of her program of life, she still has time to play mother to two fine boys of 10 and 15 years who are studying to become musicians. That she enjoys the rôle is borne out by the fact that wherever you find a story from Ellouise Baker Larsen's pen, whether written for adults or children, you will always find a typical small boy tucked in somewhere.

Her First Pitcher

Mrs. Larsen is the wife of Lewis A. Larsen, vice-president of the Lima Locomotive Works of Lima, O., and president of the Ohio Power Shovel Company. She was born at Dennisport on Cape Cod, and is very partisan in her love for that part of the country. She has a summer home on the shores of Wychemere Harbor in Harwichport, a delightful old house built in 1818, in a period just before historic Blue Staffordshire was produced; and we may surmise that outside of her important collection, there is here many a stray piece of "Old Blue" to delight the eye. She tells about the very first piece she ever bought. It was a 12-inch pitcher made by James Clews, with an English castle for the central view but surrounded by the handsome "States" design border (which always contains the names of the 15 states in the Union at the time this scene was produced in England); a picture of George Washington, America, blindfolded, and Independence, crouching.

"I acquired this pitcher," Mrs. Larsen told us, "not because I knew anything about Historic Blue at the time, but because of the extreme fondness for the pottery evinced by the old antique dealer who owned it. He advised me to buy it. 'You will never be sorry,' he said. That was the beginning of my collection." Mrs. Larsen tells about this old man and his wife being present, at her invitation, to see the pitcher that was once his, thrown on the screen by the autochromes.

Mrs. Larsen says of her New England audiences, "I find them alert, responsive, and appreciative. The locality is historic. On account of the background of memorable associations in which the present generation has been reared, the love of history is inherent."

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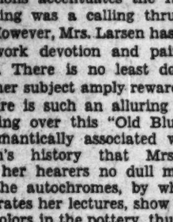
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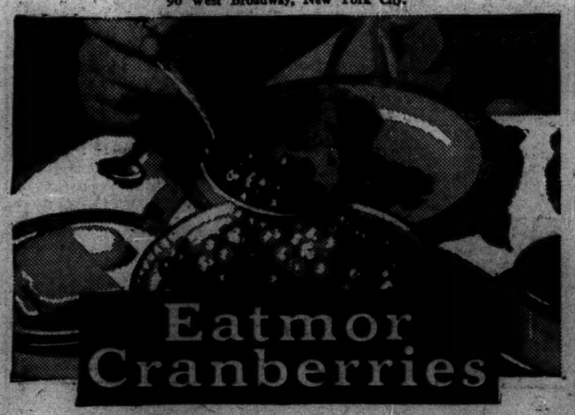

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Border-Line Stories

On the Edge, by Walter de la Mare. London: Faber & Faber. 10s. 6d. net.

THE title of this collection of short stories is excellent. It is the kind of title a reviewer is grateful for because there is far more in it than meets the eye, more in it, indeed, than is indicated by the explanatory opening paragraph of the book: "The best things of life are to be found on its edges. . . . Most of us prefer the central. It has been explored; it is safe; you know where you are; it has been amply, copiously corroborated. But, 'Amusing?' Well hardly."

For Mr. de la Mare has never wished us to be safe nor to know where we are. He has always eschewed the central and corroborated. Whatever world he is in for the moment—the normal, the abnormal, the jocose, the horrible, the fantastic, the unreasonable—he is always peering out of it into the next one. His place is on that undefined, uncommitted border line. Reality is suspect of faery and faery of reality. You do not know where you are; and if you think you do know, then the worse for you! The more substantial the person or scene—and Mr. de la Mare has, by the way, a weakness for describing stout people and substantial things—the less substantial they are. That embonpoint or presence is the deceptive result of the sardonic inflations of fantasy. At any moment these pale-faced, blank-eyed, stolid and decently dressed people may vanish like pricked balloons. Were they people in the first place? They were people on the border line, in that state of becoming which certain philosophers write about; but becoming—what? To Mr. de la Mare's credit as an artist, he never says. He remains on the edge.

This power, essential to the poet, is not always happy in the writer of short stories. Possessing it, he is reluctant to let things happen. His pawky humors, his whimsicality, his bleakness, his sardonic stolidity and his sudden effulgences of fantasy and draughts of horrors become more and more elaborate and dilatory as events threaten to come to a head. He becomes rich and slow as lichen—monotonous in his general effect, marvelous in his particular intricacy. It is touch-and-go whether his story will come off. The first story in this book, "A Recluse," is an example of his magisterial power in establishing a situation in the full pomp of its detail, and of his shakiness in bringing it to its crisis and dénouement. The recluse is a strange and disturbing epicure who lives alone in a luxuriously appointed house. His portrait is characteristic of Mr. de la Mare:

"Mr. Bloom apparently had not stirred. Thus inert, he resembled a provincial statue of some Victorian notability—his feet set close together in those neat, polished, indoor boots, his fat fingers on his watch chain. And now he seemed to be smiling at me out of his bluish-grey, rather prominent eyes, from under the thick distorting glasses. He was suggesting that I should come in, an invitation innocent of warmth, but more pressing than the mere words implied. . . . There was a suppressed eagerness in the eyes behind those glasses. They had rolled a little in their sockets. . . . It would be monstrous to take this world at its face value."

It is nevertheless on the face value of the world and its beautiful or precious impedimenta, its red morocco leather, its Waterford glass, its courtly vellum, that Mr. de la Mare feasts his appraising eyes. He gets a solid satisfaction out of evoking the atmosphere of things. The world has an aroma. He describes in detail the furniture of rooms, the clothes of his characters, suggests where they were bought and what the quality was. He enjoys sound luxury and will have none of your twopenny ha'penny fancies. The huge department stores, described with such jocundity in the farcical "Orgy," might be the treasure cavern of the Forty Thieves. This is not merely a catalogue's accumulation; it is all there for a purpose. There is, for instance, something peculiarly disconcerting about those "neat, polished indoor boots" of Mr. Bloom. Again, in the "Orgy," at the culmination of the farce, a young man is buying an umbrella in a hurry. Here is the catalogue, inspired, transfigured:

"One, two, three, four, five guineas," she murmured. "Partridge, malacca, horn, ivory, rhinoceros, natural, gold? Union, gloria, glacé, taffeta, cotton, mixture or twill?"

. . . Philip expostulated, "To keep off rain. . . . Gingham, alpaca, calico, cast-iron—anything; so long as it's hefty, solid, endurable, awful and cheap."

"We have here what is called an umbrella," replied the assistant coldly, "Lignum-vitæ stick, whalebone ribs, blunted ferrule, non-poisonous handle, guaranteed not to break, fray, fade or scale. Nine and eleven pence complete."

From a world so solid he peers over the edge, sometimes straining a little, tangling up his situations in his crotchety prose, playing with words, fidgeting the whole time until the expectant atmosphere is obtained and the border line begins to gleam like a window upon mahogany—until that which was most substantial shivers like a pool.

V. S. P.

G. BERNARD SHAW

A Self-Portrait Made in the Old House, Harmer Green, Hartfordshire, About 1905. This Copyrighted Photograph Is From the Ayot St. Lawrence Edition of His Collected Works, and Is Reproduced by Courtesy of the Publishers, Wm. H. Wise & Co.

A Scholar's Autobiography

My Recollections, by Ulrich von Wilamowitz-Moellendorff. Translated by G. C. Richards. London: Chatto & Windus. 16s. net.

WHEREVER classical studies are seriously pursued, the name of Ulrich von Wilamowitz-Moellendorff has long been held in highest honor. He is the scholar pursuing knowledge for its own sake, combining the enthusiasm of the men who made the Renaissance with the exactitude of the modern philologist. Yet great learning has not made him a pedant. He is, in the true sense of the word, a humanist—one for whom literature and language are among the highest manifestations of humanity and therefore of permanent and paramount importance to humanity.

It is not often that a scholar turns autobiographer. He is usually content to be known, to those who care for such things, by the matured fruit of his labors. Besides, he is less likely than most men to have those external adventures which are commonly held essential to a "good story"; nor has he the artist's urge to self-revelation. "My Recollections," therefore, is remarkable as a picture of the workings of the scholarly intelligence. But that constitutes only the lesser part of its value. If the book were one of a thousand, it would still be one in a thousand, for it is a piece of literature of unusual charm. By constant communing with writers, Wilamowitz-Moellendorff has become a writer himself.

His book, therefore, though it is concerned so largely with scholars and scholarship, will appeal to those who are not, in the special sense, scholars themselves. Its literary distinction may be divined through a translation rather lacking in suppleness; the distinction of the writer, his fineness of feeling and sweetness of temper, are everywhere manifest. Scholars are sometimes arrogant; Wilamowitz-Moellendorff is essentially human. Nothing, for instance, could be more delightful than his account of his childhood at Markowitz in East Prussia, with its details of the daily round. To many these early chapters will be the most attractive in his book.

Nevertheless, it is as the record of a scholar that the book is significant, and there is much in it which only scholars can apprise. But what is universally appreciable is how the temper of the author's studies have become his own. Everywhere is classical serenity, dignity and largeness of outlook and, particularly in the account of Pforte, the school which has produced so many fine scholars, there is that piety which the Romans accounted the highest of virtues. Nor are these good qualities anywhere more in evidence than in the pages devoted to the Franco-Prussian War in which, leaving perforce his chosen paths, Wilamowitz-Moellendorff took part—evidently as an efficient and conscientious soldier.

A Literary Picture Gallery

Roadside Meetings, by Hamlin Garland. New York: Macmillan. $3.50.

EASY and mellow in tone, this volume of literary reminiscences is a pleasant supplement to Mr. Garland's "Middle Border" books; for while they had to do with the fortunes and adventures of a group of pioneer families, here the author is concerned with the vicissitudes, the trials and triumphs, of his career as a man of letters. A chance encounter with a Methodist minister in Dakota provided the young Garland with the incentive to try his fortunes in what was then to him the "hub" of the literary universe, the great and cultured city of Boston. For an entire winter stark privation was his lot, while he read in the Public Library and made his slender funds last as long as possible. Gradually he came to have some friends who at least wished him well and presently one of these gave him a tiny "opening" and he found himself "Professor Garland," lecturing on American literature.

From the first his interest was in the various local movements that were aiming to create a characteristic national literature independent of European influences, particularly of the dominant English tradition. He wrote and discoursed upon various "regionalist" writers such as Sidney Lanier, T. N. Page, Joaquin Miller and Eugene Field. Through his work as a reviewer, and later through his own books, in which he turned to literary account his knowledge of the lakes and valleys of Wisconsin and of the Dakota plains, he established personal "contacts" with these men and with many other writers, the very names of some of whom have today almost faded from remembrance, though in their own day they were people of importance, signs of the times, exhibiting tendencies in American culture which have long since triumphed.

Mr. Garland met many other men besides the regionalists. His dramatic criticism brought to him the friendship of Edwin Booth. He made a pilgrimage to Camden to see Walt Whitman, then old and poor, but proud and noble. He knew Kipling in those early days when Kipling lived in New England and was often with him again some years later when he lived in New York. Theodore Roosevelt and John Hay and many other celebrities appear in this narrative; there is a vivid picture of Roosevelt at the time when he was Commissioner of Police in New York City. An understanding of the aims and purposes of artists in other fields, who were endeavoring to build up a native American tradition, brought Garland into contact with Edward MacDowell; on one occasion he attempted to convey to the composer some idea of the songs of the Red Indians, howling and humming to the accompaniment of a tambourine.

It was characteristic of him that, unlike several contemporaries who were expatriates (chief among them Henry James), Mr. Garland never felt any strong urge to visit Europe. It would seem that he went there only once, and then only to France, England and Italy. Impressions of this literary pilgrimage form the substance of his final chapters. In England he met Hardy and Shaw and renewed acquaintance with Kipling, who had become, however, less approachable with advancing years. There, too, he saw something of Mark Twain, and at Rye he visited Henry James.

This volume contains a great abundance of literary anecdotes, not all of them sparkling or very pointed, but few of them without value for the light they cast on the state of American culture in the last two decades of the nineteenth century. In style the book is crisp and clear-cut; and equally clear in outline, even when not very profound in analysis, is each portrait in the long and well-lighted gallery of literary and artistic figures into which Mr. Garland hospitably introduces us.

Vindicating Machiavelli

Machiavelli, by Ettore Janni. Translated by Marion Enthoven. London: Harrap. 12s. 6d. net.

THIS is a good translation of an excellent book. Signor Janni could not avoid going over much old ground; it is almost impossible to bring new matter to the study of Machiavelli. But he has restated the facts with balance and point. His phrases stick in the memory as Villari's and Burd's do not; his views are rarely new, but they are always fresh. Moreover they are independent. This book has been written to vindicate the teaching of Machiavelli from its misappropriation by the upholders of terror—whatever the color of their uniforms." The reference explains itself; and the book has certainly achieved its object.

Niccolo Machiavelli saw his country humbled and divided, as only China has been humbled and divided in recent times. Hence the antagonism to mercenaries and foreigners which runs through all his work. He was no lover of fraud and violence for their own sake; the deliverance of Italy was the one great end which to him would justify any means.

A free republic was not always possible, but a free republic was his ideal. Not for nothing did he love free Florence "more than his own soul." His thought was impregnated with the early Latin classics; Livy gave him the subject of the "Discorsi," his longest and most characteristic work. "Have you considered what it means to a city like ours, this name of liberty, and how unconquerable it is? Strength cannot tame it, time cannot consume it, and no other merit can make amends for its loss." Very unlike the half dozen quotations which represent Machiavelli to most people, this; yet the above passage from the "Storie Fiorentine" is Machiavelli's creed.

The world of actual politics may for the time be filled with characters from the "Mandragola"—liars and hypocrites and knaves. Machiavelli's experience as a diplomatist in that corrupt generation had taught him to despise and distrust his contemporaries. Therefore, the "Prince" provides the desperate remedies of a "corrupt" time, when men are unfit for liberty and must make a choice of evils. Here is no inconsistency with the professions of the "Discorsi." The "desirable city" remains a republic. But the greatest of all ills is foreign domination. To destroy this a prince is necessary, he believes, and every means permissible—for a season. Prince or no prince, when men are fit for it, they will attain liberty for themselves.

Molière—A Reasoned View

Molière, by John Palmer. New York: Brewer & Warren. $5.

THE biographer of Molière must grope his way through a mist of gossip, legend and tradition, through a cloud of commentators and previous biographers. A fierce light of scholarship has beat upon every detail of the life, character and associations of the great dramatist. The sources whence he derived the plots, incidents and personæ of his plays have been discovered and debated; not one of the dramas—not the most extravagant farce nor the most fantastic divertissement—but has been examined for contemporary allusions to events and people; the life of each member of his company and of everyone connected in any way with his career has been told and retold; and the structure, organization, history and technique of Molière's theater are subjects that have exercised the wits of generations of scholars and antiquarians.

It was Molière's fate, despite his evident personal charm and the loyalty of many friends and associates, to rouse enmity and opposition from the time when he and his troupe quit the provincial stage to challenge the ascendency of the companies already established in Paris. To this professional hostility was presently added the opposition of various strata and cliques in society whom he satirized: the exquisites and precieuses and prudes, and later the more dangerous "devout" who put upon their own heads the cap which Molière fashioned for the hypocrites in "Tartuffe." Controversy raged around many of his plays from the moment of their appearance; in some cases, it began before the play was performed. And since then it has never ceased. A formidable library, a whole literature has grown up around this greatest dramatist, except Shakespeare, of the modern world.

If a biographer is to keep a level head amid this confusion, he must take the middle path between the extremes of partisanship and prejudice. There is scarcely a report or rumor about his subject that he can afford totally to ignore; and equally there is scarcely one that he can risk accepting unquestioningly. He must be familiar with the history of Molière's after-fame, the posthumous "fortunes" of his plays: what Boileau thought of them, and Voltaire, and the great Romantics; and how and in what versions they have been presented on the French stage. In such a case no better basis of criticism and biography is to be found than that expressed in the dramatist's own most celebrated line: "Perfect reasonableness avoids every extreme." This is the ideal followed by Mr. Palmer. He examines, or at any rate shows himself aware of, every considerable piece of gossip and legend connected with Molière and his circle, however extravagant, hostile and fantastic. Most of them he puts aside as baseless. The reader occasionally feels that the rejection is perhaps too summary. A good example, however, of the scholarly reasonableness of Mr. Palmer's attitude is his treatment of contemporary and posthumous report about Molière's relations with his wife.

In similar fashion does this biographer deal with the problem of Molière's "sources." A favorite contemporary charge was that he merely plundered earlier playwrights, Latin, Italian, Spanish and French, or took his stuff from the Italian and Spanish novelists. Mr. Palmer's reply is in part to admit that, in Molière's own words, he "took the goods where he found them," and in part to point to the result that, in his case, as in Shakespeare's, however ancient the material, something wholly new and individual and stamped with genius was made out of it.

The reader unacquainted with Molière's plays will be somewhat handicapped in appreciating the soundness of Mr. Palmer's criticism, for no pages in this book are wasted upon mere résumés of plots. But he who knows the plays best will most warmly commend the reasonableness of this criticism; especially to be commended is the study of "Don Juan"; equally excellent is the chapter on "The Misanthrope," in which is emphasized the fact that Molière intended Alceste to be a comic figure, an extreme of virtue as Don Juan was of vice, and not at all the tragic protagonist into which romantic criticism and the romantic stage transformed him.

At this late stage in the growth of Molière studies, strictly original "research" must perforce attend to minor and recondite problems. A book for the general public must follow along well-trodden paths. Such originality as it can claim must be found in its tone and attitude. Mr. Palmer is not the first scholar to treat Molière with that reasonableness that avoids extremes; nor does he make any claim to originality. But throughout he is sane and sound, and everywhere he is delightfully readable. When a second edition is called for, he should add a much-needed index.

S. C. C.

A Biography of Lucy Stone

Lucy Stone, by Alice Stone Blackwell. Boston: Little, Brown. $3.

IT IS fortunate that the long-awaited biography of Lucy Stone should have been written by one sufficiently close to that courageous pioneer to give a correct interpretation of her character and aims, one at the same time sufficiently experienced as a writer to maintain the perspective which makes for a readable book.

Alice Stone Blackwell was more than a daughter to Lucy Stone and Henry B. Blackwell. She was a confidante and a companion in their efforts to improve the legal and political standing of women. And now she has ably acquitted herself in the task of assembling the facts and circumstances which reveal those two vivid personalities to present-day readers.

Gentle and retiring by nature, Lucy Stone was so convinced of the righteousness of two great causes, the emancipation of women and the freedom of the slaves, that she faced audiences which abused her and even threw vegetables and stones at her. Mr. Blackwell's bravé championship of the same causes probably was a determining factor in changing Lucy Stone's determination not to marry, and together the two talked and wrote, worked and sacrificed until gradually respect and victory replaced abuse and contumely.

Miss Blackwell touches on some of the dark pages in suffrage history, the causes for division between the two groups headed on the one hand by Lucy Stone and on the other by Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton; but she does this briefly and evidently from the conviction that it is an essential part of the record of events. Then she tells the happier story of the Woman's Journal for which Mr. Blackwell presented the first $1000, and Lucy Stone trudged miles to ask for advertisements.

Altogether the book is a valuable and important document in the history of American womanhood. It has the added distinction of being capably and interestingly written.

The Inner Story of Locarno

An Ambassador of Peace—Lord D'Abernon's Diary. Vol. III. The Years of Recovery (January, 1924-October, 1926). London: Hodder & Stoughton. 21s. net.

THE theory that it is the function of Great Britain to hold the balance of power between the principal nations of the Continent and between Europe and America was the mainspring of the policy which the "Ambassador of Peace," the progenitor of Locarno, pressed with untiring perseverance on the home Government.

Already in 1922, apart from the proposed pact of security which was mooted at Cannes, the idea of a pact of peace guaranteeing the frontiers of France and Germany had emerged as a possible line of advance in consonance with British opinion. But "it was abruptly turned down by France without benefit of clergy." At the same time strong pressure was being brought to bear on Lloyd George to hark back to the anti-German defensive league, conceived at the Peace Conference, which had lapsed by the defection of the United States. Lloyd George had even acceded to the idea, though he had always endeavored to limit the scope of the engagement, and "he had always definitey refused the French demand that the amount of military assistance England was prepared to furnish should be laid down in advance." The Ruhr invasion snapped these threads, there was no question as to where British sympathies lay, and, as Lord D'Abernon says, "a reciprocal guarantee . . . became the only basis on which England would agree to guarantee French territory."

This was Lord D'Abernon's chance. He took it with both hands, enlisted the powerful—though at first reluctant—support of Stresemann, and the Locarno ship was launched in the comparatively calm waters following upon the London agreements putting into effect the Dawes plan.

The tale of Locarno and the prelude to Germany's entiry into the League are here described with that wealth of pungent observation, that capacity for shrewd and penetrating judgments, which distinguishes the Diary. The fact that the Germans were so slow to appreciate the Locarno Pact Lord D'Abernon attributes "not to party politics, nor to militarism, nor even to war spirit, but simply and solely to want of political instinct." Stresemann himself was frequently in despair at the limitations of his Nationalist colleagues, particularly the country party.

Lord D'Abernon asks the question, Which of the statesmen of Europe deserves the highest praise for what was achieved? and gives the palm to Stresemann, since he it was who assumed the biggest risks in carrying out the policy. His personality is sadly missed in Europe. After six years in the thick of things, Lord D'Abernon closes his Diary with the words: "I have found German statesmen reliable and strong."

This volume is, if anything, more rich than the two earlier in "obiter dicta" and epigrams, e. g. the "mot" on Lord Curzon: "C's misfortune is to have the lofty manners of a minor royalty without the incapacity with which they are normally associated." The whole work remains indispensable for post-war history, for the student no less than for the layman.

Pink Furniture, by A. E. Coppard (London: Jonathan Cape. 7s. 6d.) is so full of surprises that having picked it up it is well-nigh impossible to put it down again. It is a mixture of fairy tale, allegory, common sense and nonsense, linked with refreshing ease and spontaneous humor. It is questionable whether the Lovely Children with Noble Natures, for whom the book is written, will thoroughly appreciate the merit of this delightfully original tale, but the children who have grown big most certainly will.

Modern Russian Agriculture

Russian Agriculture During the War, by Alexis N. Antsiferov, Alexander D. Bilimovich, Michael O. Batshev and Dimitry Ivanitsky. New Haven: Yale University Press. $4.

THIS well-documented and scholarly study of modern Russian agriculture, with special reference to the changes wrought in it by the World War, possesses distinct present-day interest, apart from its historical value. For the Soviet Union today is carrying out a gigantic reorganization of the national agriculture, shifting the basis of ownership from the individual peasant to state and collective organizations.

The authors arrive at the conclusion that the World War inflicted less injury upon Russian agriculture than is commonly believed. True, there was an enormous mobilization of peasant man power and between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 horses were taken from the fields for the army. But there was a good deal of surplus labor in the Russian villages before the war and the peasants, encouraged by the higher prices for their products, kept up the planted acreage and the production of grain pretty well until the Revolution. Defective transport and the massing of large numbers of people in industrial and munition centers, such as Petrograd, rather than an actual shortage of grain, seem to have been responsible for the food difficulties which preceded and, to some extent, caused the March Revolution of 1917.

The authors, of whom three are former professors in Russian universities, while Mr. Batshev is a former official in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, take a distinctly conservative view of the Russian agrarian problem and see in the wholesale seizure of the landlords' estates by the peasants in 1917 little but an orgy of plundering and vandalism, which could lead to no constructive results. They are skeptical regarding the efforts of the Soviet Government to apply socialist methods in agrarian reconstruction.

One of the most interesting sections in the book is Professor Bilimovich's description of the Tsarist Premier Stolypin's attempt to evolve a class of prosperous individual peasant proprietors by means of legislation permitting and encouraging the peasant to break away from the old communal system of farming and establish himself on a little homestead. Professor Bilimovich and the other authors are evidently convinced that, in this liberation of the individualist, property owning instinct, suppressed by the effects of centuries of serfdom and the operation of a communal system which discouraged individual initiative and enterprise, lay the correct solution of Russia's perennial agrarian problem of poverty and low productivity of labor.

The book conforms in every way to the high standard of scholarship which has been established by the Carnegie Endowment's series on the economic and social history of the World War.

The Meaning of Royalty

The King's Majesty, by R. H. Gretton. London: Faber & Faber. 6s. net.

RECENT events in central Europe have suggested to several acute observers that monarchy is likely to be a factor of increasing, rather than of diminishing, importance in the political life of western nations. Novel as this idea is to those who have been accustomed to view the developments of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries as a steady approach to an ultimately triumphant republicanism, it is a contention for which a strong case can be made out. Even in England, the seat of a strictly constitutional and limited monarchy, the power of royalty is great; in some respects more extensive than it has ever been before. The King can still use his personal seal without Parliamentary or other regulation, and the authority of the Crown in initiating legislation is more considerable than it has been for several centuries.

In view of the present revival of kingship, this study, by a well-known lecturer in one of the most monarchical of universities, of the real meaning of royalty, and its permanent significance to mankind, comes opportunely. Mr. Gretton's isolation of the essential point of kingship reminds the reader irresistibly of the interlude in "The Apple Cart." There Orinthia says that some people are great because they do great things, while others are great by reason of some inner virtue even if they do nothing at all. By an examination of the Greek city states, the Roman Empire and in particular British monarchy from the time of Henry VII to Victoria, Mr. Gretton establishes his thesis that the meaning and strength of monarchy lie, not in what the king does, but in what he is.

His conception of royalty has more in common with the doctrine of the Divine Right of Kings than with Carlyle's identification of the ruler with the leader of men. Mr. Gretton finds that in western societies there is an "inherent human instinct" leading men to hanker after some person who will symbolize for them their national unity. This is the position filled by monarchy, and so long as it represents a need of humanity, Mr. Gretton sees monarchy or its equivalent as an essential feature of society.

Cooper, Eighty Years After

New York, by James Fenimore Cooper. Edited by Dixon Ryan Fox. New York: William Farquhar Payson.

ARDENT party politicians might do well to read the slashing comment of James Fenimore Cooper, written 80 years ago but not yet demoded, in the Introduction to a proposed historical work, to be called "The Towns of Manhattan":

"Here (in the wilful, blind, wayward and we might almost add fatal obstancy of the two great political parties of the country) is the danger that the nation has most to apprehend. The result is as plain as it is lamentable. In effect, it throws the political power of the entire Republic into the hands of the intriguer, the demagogue and the knave."

Cooper's pen was always a bludgeon rather than a poniard, and in this fragment of his unpublished work on New York he whacks away stoutly at the many institutions and customs that nettled him in his native land. It was Cooper's lot always to belong to the Opposition. When he was in Europe, he continually offended his hosts by taking up the cudgels for his own country. When he returned to America, he got into equally hot water by commenting publicly on the contrast between the crudity of the United States and the elegance of European civilization. In the brief introduction to the history that he intended to write, he finds room to chastise the slave-holders, the abolitionists, democracy, the farmer, the new rich, the attitude of the Government toward the arts; besides several political theories in vogue in his time.

Cooper was strongly impressed with the commercial power of "the towns of Manhattan," as he called New York and her adjuncts, and he prophesied their amazing growth as early as 1828 in his "Notions of Americans." Twenty-two years later, he found his predictions realized and foretold yet more amazing developments, now not only attained but passed.

Cooper got only a little way with his "Towns of Manhattan." At the time of his passing in 1851, only the Introduction had been sent to the press; then the printing office was burned, and with it the opening chapters. A few pages had been set up and were saved, and 13 years afterward these were published in a daily magazine, called the Spirit of the Fair.

The fragment remained unpublished in book form and unnoticed by most of Cooper's biographers, until its present appearance in this beautifully printed little volume. Its interest is chiefly for collectors of American literary remains.

Peasants of the Punjab

Rusticus Loquitur, by M. L. Darling, I. C. S. London: Oxford University Press. 15s. net.

MR. DARLING'S volume sums up the slow march of a winter through representative parts of the east, central and west Punjab, when he spent long hours of every day in conversations with the villagers. The result is, if a trifle overdetailed and repetitive, most interesting, and his book may be accepted as a thoroughly sound guide to the mentality of the Punjabi. It should be of value not only to British officialdom in India, but also to all anxious to study the ideas and outlook of Oriental people.

There is an essential difference between the influence of the two chief religions of India, but stronger than both is tribal custom. Allied to superstition and consecrated by religion, custom becomes so autocratic that it halts growth and perpetuates many practices now completely irrational.

There are, no doubt, some hopeful signs. Whole tribes and brotherhoods, influenced by coöperative and better-living societies, are moving in the direction of reforms. Thus in many areas the cost of marriages has been immensely reduced, the rules of purdah relaxed, and other blessings attained.

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THE HOME FORUM

On a Flute of Gold

THE program that was coming through the radio was of a musical nature. To me that evening it mattered little of what kind it was, provided it was music. To achieve silence in this noisy civilization of ours one has to resort to strange methods at times. I have found that one of the most successful ways is to surround one's self with more noise but of that sort which proves to be deserving of the name of music. Walled in, in that inner silence, whose inclosed boundary is music, one has large liberty. Imagination has free course and is gladdened. The wall itself at times becomes the high platform from whence one can view horizons otherwise unseeable.

From these preliminary remarks it will be seen that I am (in certain moods) a lover of music, not for what it is in itself, but for what it can do. Music then can be used as a means of escape. I have particular friends who seldom, if ever, tune in on other than carefully selected programs. They always know what they want because they know what they like. It must be nice to be so informed. Thus far I have never achieved that complete inclosure. Always somewhat of a stranger to myself, I have learned many things in taking a chance at what one can get, hit or miss, by tuning in on the radio.

There is a difference between catholicity and crudeness. In his own way and with regard to his own interest Lamb has spoken of this distinction. I quote. He is speaking with regard to books and reading: "I have no repugnances. Shaftesbury is not too genteel for me, nor Jonathan Wild too low. I can read anything which I call a book. There are things in that shape which I cannot allow for such." Then follows, you will remember, his now famous "Catalogue of books which are no books." What Lamb said with regard to books I say with regard to music. There are strange cacophonies which even I, with no special training in music, know at once to be nothing more than noise masquerading under the name of music. In Lancashire we called these noises "a din." My catholic taste turns away from such cacophonies as merit only this expressive Anglo-Saxon word.

When it comes to solo music, I find in myself a similar catholicity. There may come a time when I can love a saxophonist. I remember with joy the melody of a concertina played by some wandering minstrels along "Godly Lane" in my native town, which lies between the ancient parish church and the grammar school. But for me, as for Spengler, whom I quote, "the deepest and most intimate kind of music" is "the music of the strings. Certain it is that the violin is the noblest of all instruments that the Faustian soul has imagined and trained for the expression of its last secrets." Somewhere, I recall, Francis Thompson has spoken of "the wailful sweetness of the violin."

But every man to his own taste in this respect. I have a friend who gives high place if not highest to the flute. On the night of which I have made mention I heard the announcement that a flute soloist, the name given, would play for us. That did not mean much to me. It simply would be one number with the rest. But the voice of the announcer went on to say that "it might interest us to know that the flute on which the lady would play was a flute made of gold."

I regret to say that I did not pay particular attention to the solo which followed. Unwittingly the announcer had spoken the word which sent my imagination to other doors than that of the radio for its satisfaction. Thus it came to pass that while the lady provided the music I provided the mythology. "Upon a flute of gold!" I presumed that a flute of gold would aid the tone. The encyclopedia mentions that "silver and gold produce a liquid tone of exquisite delicacy suitable for solo music" in a flute. Perhaps they do, and I know that the fault is mine that after hearing the music of the flutist that night I am not able to substantiate the claims of the encyclopedia. For through the solo and after, my attention was valet to my imagination. For well I knew that only the combination of the perfect material with the perfect mouth would produce the perfect melody. And I, who had tuned in that evening, not knowing exactly what I wanted, now knew. I desired to hear the perfect melody.

Perhaps in other realms than that of myth and legend it may yet be found. Thus far, in all my questing, and I have been seeking the perfect music long before I consciously realized it, I have not found it. Now and again I have heard the strains of music which spoke to me unutterable things. But so far I have found that the heights have not yet been achieved lastingly. I speak as a listener of music, not as a maker of it. But let one speak who was a maker of it. Robert Browning reports the case to us of Abt Vogler, soliloquizing "after he has been extemporizing upon the musical instrument of his invention":

"Would that the structure brave, the manifold music I build
Bidding my organ obey, calling its keys to their work,
Claiming each slave of the sound, at a touch, as when Solomon willed
Armies of angels that soar, legions of demons that lurk,
Man, brute, reptile, fly—alien of end and of aim,
Adverse, each from the other heaven high, hell-deep removed—
Should rush into sight at once as he named the ineffable Name,
And pile him a palace straight, to pleasure the princess he loved!"

Remembering this we also know, in spite of all that Browning has told us of the wonderful music of "the pied piper of Hamelin," there are still

"such sweet
Soft notes as yet musician's cunning
Never gave the enraptured air."

I begin to see where perfect music can be found, even though it be not heard save by the finder. In that inner silence of mine, walled in by the melody played by a lady upon a flute of gold, I have known the perfect melody. It is found only in the perfect silence. It calls not for an instrument but for an imagination. In the harbors of memory where the argosies of ancient times are preserved in myth and legend one finds record of the perfect tunes we all are seeking. Poets there are, like Walter de la Mare and Yeats, who say that you can even in our day catch the strain if you know the way to the land of the fairies and the elfs. But these are childish notions, say the factually wise of our times. We are allowed our myths and legends but not the elfs and fairies. Yet I remember the poverty I felt the day when my oldest girl came running along the banks of what to me was a mere creek with the information that she had been in fairyland.

"Hush," said the child, "can't you hear
it?
The music that's everywhere."

In her own way my girl had heard the music of which Dan Crawford speaks in the closing words of his book on "Thinking Black": "Afar I hear the golden crested crane calling me." For him this was the perfect melody.

I have dreamed of the strains of Orpheus. The historians talk not here of a flute of gold but of what tradition says. But for me it is not what tradition says but the tune I hear. Perhaps a musician could transpose it into a musical score. But I know not how to hum it to him, for the tune I hum is not the tune I hear. I have read what a poet has said concerning it, and I can believe his words:

"Orpheus with his lute made trees
And the mountain-tops that freeze
Bow themselves when he did sing;
To his music plants and flowers
Ever sprung; as sun and showers
There had made a lasting Spring."

Pan and Orpheus and all the Appollonian musicians have given me of their music in that reached silence, wherein the music of this day walls out distractions of the working world. Wherefore am I a lover of music on two counts; I love it for what it is in itself as music, but also for what it can do in the service of that deeper music which calls for something other than an ear to apprehend and appreciate it.

F. S.

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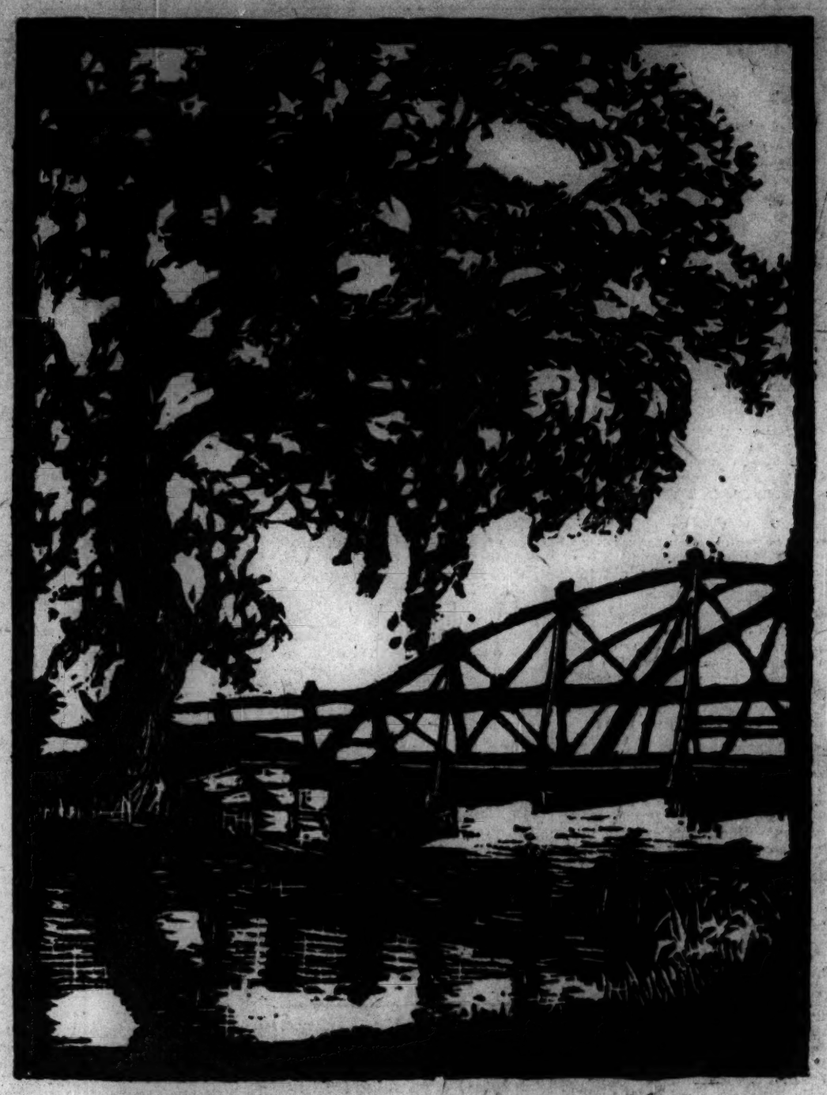

The Bridge. From a Linoleum Cut by Margaret Whittemore

Winter in Amsterdam

The long gray dike that meets the northern sea
Is overhung with clouds, from which the snow
Falls steadily upon the ships below.
The high-roofed houses, marked by time's degree,
Where nests of storks are perched precariously,
Seem almost dreamlike in the sun's pale glow
That feebly touches windows row on row,
And fades at last behind a leafless tree.

No lingering color shades the western skies
As the pale arc lights struggle into view,
And bells resound across a trackless square;
Where Old Cathedral, shadowed by the New,
Peers out at one with wise, discerning eyes,
With looks of peace that happy people wear.

The patterned flakes continue in their fall
Rejoicing in the triumph of their might,
And soon screen all before our eager sight;
Then suddenly, beyond the northern wall,
Veiled in the mist, like some great, long-fringed shawl,
The moon appears! Not such a moon as night
Displays in southern lands for man's delight,
But flame! Clear flame! confined within a ball.

For but a moment's space there is revealed
The outline of the city and its towers,
Each wind-swept street, each snow-encircled door,
The clouds that seem like things long since congealed,
And on the trees there sparkle fairy flowers
Fit for the themes of old and kingly lore.

MABEL WHITMAN PHILLIPS.

What Summer Leaves Behind

The summer season often is prolonged from May or June into October, when the woods are red and gold, the corn stands sear and brown, and the sun not infrequently shines with July ardor. The fields and rivers invite one to linger with an urge which must be sternly denied by all but the leisured or the idle.

And how was summer enjoyed? Each one answers this question in a manner unlike any other, though they may be in the same place and even doing the same things, by the same ocean or mountains or lakes. To one woman, it seemed her chief memories of summertime were the plays she omitted to make at the bridge games, or the faux pas that some opponent (or perhaps her unfortunate partner!) committed in a close contest for the rubber. Another recalls most often and vividly the whole days upon days she spent playing Tom Thumb golf, and the tan she accumulated in the process. While still another remembers the dances and her dancing partners.

It seems that custom and the ways of mortals have made these things inseparable from summer, and withal a part of it. But they are a travesty. The memory of summer is a sheen of moonlight shining in a straight bright path across the dark ocean, and sitting on the shore one is carried away by the beauty of the night and lulled to peacefulness by the rhythmic, steady, soothing sweep of the tide. The waters flow in onto the sands and rocks with a hardly perceptible break, and recede with a murmurous swish musical to hear. It must have been quite the same millions of years ago, perhaps before the dawn of civilizations. And here again is summertime, in all its glory, the moon shining full, or in only a half-moon, with the ocean reaching wide in all its majesty and mystery.

Summer, too, leaves memories of long drives on golden days through countless miles of country roads bordered by ancient trees whose wide branches interlace their green leaves overhead; of fields covered with a mist of wild flowers among the field grass; of quiet homesteads with their inviting farmhouses and generous barns—symbols of the foundation upon which the prosperity and happiness of the country rest; or a small river rippling or rushing along its changeless course, between green-wooded banks, where our early ancestors may have landed. And summer laves all of this in the warmth of her sunshine. Along the ocean drive for mile on mile bathers sit in the sands or play in the water, summertime play.

These memories are cherished, and many others, without which summer could not well be summer; but these do not make up the memories that are most truly worth while. There are besides many vivid impressions enmolded in one's thinking. And what are these?

First of all perhaps must be placed the friendship that is woven a little closer with each summer's contact. There is the charming, vivacious woman who always spoke a cheery word and gave a loving touch of the hand or an arm placed lightly about one's shoulders for a brief moment. Her husband, after fifty years of striving, had not traveled far as success is commonly measured; but the memory of her always-ready cry of support for "My Tom" was an explanation of the priceless something that had carried him happily through the years. She was the same last summer, and will be the same next summer, to those who meet her again.

Then, there always is the wistful memory of the places where one has stayed during a summer, the house which for a month or a season was one's abode—it almost became home. Even now, its wide porches and gay garden seem present. It nearly always is a pleasing place, often attractive, and sometimes truly beautiful. When it sits on the edge of the ocean, with that view of the green water and blue sky and brown rocks, with gray and tan cottages scattered around, the spot possesses a lure that may quite certainly draw one back when the next June appears on the calendar, a lure evolved from a world of happy days, charming friends, deep golden sands, and, inescapably, the sheen of the moonlight over the dark water of the ocean.

L'Aube des Faits spirituels

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette page

EN ÉTUDIANT les Écritures, on voit avec quelle persistance le matérialisme a résisté et s'est opposé à la révélation d'une compréhension plus élevée de la Vérité. Parfois des hommes et des femmes, que l'inspiration poussait à communiquer les choses saintes qui leur avaient été révélées, ont dû affronter de cruelles persécutions et le mépris, parce que la connaissance des choses plus hautes possédée par ceux "dont le monde n'était pas digne" entravait et menaçait la fausse paix de ceux qui s'attachaient aux choses de ce monde. Cependant, ces hommes et ces femmes n'ont point faibli dans l'accomplissement de l'œuvre qui leur avait été confiée; ils ont laissé derrière eux une lumière qui ne saurait s'éteindre, car elle était le résultat de leur loyauté et de leur abnégation pour le bien de l'humanité.

Un christianisme pur n'est pas apprécié par le soi-disant entendement charnel, parce que "l'attachement à la chair . . . est inimitié contre Dieu; car la chair ne se soumet pas à la loi de Dieu, et même elle ne le peut pas." Ce soi-disant entendement s'exaspéra à tel point lorsque la révélation du seul vrai Dieu et de la filiation véritable fut apportée au monde par Christ-Jésus, qu'il crucifia notre Maître! Avec un amour inestimable, Jésus cherchait à libérer le peuple de cette influence destructive. Il en réprouvait en termes des plus énergiques les faussetés et les caractéristiques malignes, appelant "insensés et aveugles" ceux qui dans la croyance étaient gouvernés et dirigés par ce matérialisme. Il condamnait ainsi sans crainte le mal qui semblait les tenir dans un cruel esclavage; il en exposait les subtilités, et s'efforçait d'éveiller les hommes, les faisant sortir du mesmérisme des croyances au mal. Sa censure souleva l'indignation des scribes et des pharisiens, qui complotèrent et tramèrent sa chute, afin d'entraver la vérité qu'il enseignait. Cependant, sachant que la vérité enseignée et pratiquée par lui était de Dieu—qu'elle était par conséquent hors d'atteinte de la haine et du courroux de ceux qui aimaient la matière—il ne craignait ni l'opinion mortelle, ni la critique destructive et maligne.

Par le courage et la persistance des vrais chrétiens qui se sont succédé au cours des siècles, on est arrivé à un état de conscience qui est prêt aujourd'hui à recevoir la Science du christianisme. Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, présenta au monde, avec fermeté et courage, le christianisme de Christ; mais l'erreur prétend se répéter, et l'entendement charnel lutte encore contre la Vérité et sa révélatrice. Elle but jusqu'à la lie sa coupe, le déplaisir du monde, mais elle continua d'avancer vers le but qu'elle devait atteindre. Suivant de près les traces du Maître, elle aussi ouvrit pour le genre humain les portes du cachot de la matérialité et de l'incrédulité, et afin d'éveiller ses étudiants, elle réprouva parfois sévèrement les erreurs qui les tenaient captifs. Ses motifs pleins d'amour ne furent pas toujours compris, et quelques-uns s'écartèrent du chemin pour la diffamer et représenter ses actions sous un faux jour. Elle écrit à la page 571 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*: "Il faut avoir l'esprit de notre Maître bien-aimé pour faire voir à un homme ses défauts, et risquer ainsi d'encourir le courroux humain, pour l'amour du bien et pour l'amélioration de notre race."

L'œuvre à laquelle Mrs. Eddy consacra sa vie—celle d'enseigner et de pratiquer le christianisme comme Jésus l'enseigna et le pratiqua,—est en voie d'accomplir la promesse de Jésus: "Celui qui croit en moi fera aussi les œuvres que je fais." Aujourd'hui les malades sont guéris par des moyens spirituels, et les affligés consolés par la compréhension du Christ toujours présent, du libérateur.

Les croyances religieuses qu'on nous a enseignées et que nous avons acceptées peuvent être des marchepieds conduisant à un sens plus haut de la Divinité et à une reconnaissance plus claire du Christ, de la Vérité. Beaucoup désirent atteindre des concepts de Dieu qui les satisfassent davantage, et dans une prière fervente, ils demandent plus de lumière. Ceux-là sont prêts; ils attendent, et lorsqu'une révélation nouvelle se fait pour le monde, ils abandonnent avec joie des vues devenues trop étroites pour eux et saluent la promesse d'un plus grand développement.

Toute conscience individuelle est un champ de bataille! Les "armées ennemies"—les croyances de l'entendement charnel—sont rangées contre les forces de l'Esprit. Chacun doit résister aux suggestions adverses du sens matériel, qui persistent à vouloir obscurcir les anges de Dieu, définis par Mrs. Eddy en partie comme suit: "Les pensées de Dieu se communiquant à l'homme; des intuitions spirituelles, pures et parfaites" (*Science et Santé*, p. 581). Ceux qui s'efforcent fidèlement, avec résolution, de remporter la victoire sur un sens erroné augmentent incommensurablement leur compréhension de Dieu et de la vraie filiation. L'éclat de la lumière va croissant; lorsque les Scientistes Chrétiens sont sincères, ne craignant ni l'opposition ni le déplaisir de l'entendement charnel, lorsqu'ils admettent résolument la présence perpétuelle des idées de Dieu et reconnaissent l'irréalité du mal—une fois de plus l'amour et le sacrifice, la consécration et la prière effacent l'offense, adoucissent la surface durcie de l'incrédulité et établissent à leur place, avec une tendre bénédiction, l'Entendement "qui était aussi en Christ-Jésus" (Philippiens 2:5, version anglaise).

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français écrire à La Société de Publications de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

The Oriental Poppy

What a flair for color, audacity of
decoration,
Lurked in the heart of this red poppy
That now with flaming petals and
sultry center
Fairly beats a drum of beauty down
the garden path.
Here was the modest soil that bred
with annual fastidiousness pansy
and mignonette,
But it was not incapable (as it appears) of this late adventure—
For the word once spoken, the signal
given,
Behold, it rushes headlong into this
fanfare of scarlet
Which suddenly arrests, at the garden
border, my straying feet.

MARY BURT MESSER.

Kansas Bridges

THE people of Kansas have from earliest days been particular as to how they crossed their streams and rivers, and many stone and wooden bridges, erected in pioneer days, may still be seen throughout the State.

The one pictured here spans a stream near the historical town of Tecumseh.

Spanning the historical Wakarusa River near Berryton is a triple-arched stone bridge, built in 1878 on the township line. It is one of the first bridges of this permanent type of architecture ever erected in Kansas and stands as a monument to the sturdy citizenship of the fathers of the West.

There was once a famous crossing of the Santa Fe trail over the Neosho River at Council Grove, remembered as the only bridge that far west in the State. It was of heavy oak timber, sawed out of the original Council Grove wood and built about 1860.

In the western part of Barber and the eastern part of Comanche Counties the solvent effects of water on the gypsum are shown in several natural bridges and underground water courses. The natural bridges represent remnants of old caves of underground water courses, whose roofs have partly fallen in. One of the best of these is on Bear Creek, south of Sun City. It spans the canyon of the creek, and is about fifty-five feet from wall to wall. The height of the bridge above the bed of the creek is from forty-seven to thirty-one feet. The width at the middle is thirty-five feet. The upper surface declines to one side, but a wagon can be driven across it.

The Dawning of Spiritual Facts

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IN STUDYING the Scriptures, one sees how persistently materialism has withstood and opposed the revelation of a higher understanding of Truth. At times men and women, inspired to impart the holy things which have been revealed to them, have had to face relentless persecution and scorn, because the knowledge of higher things possessed by those "of whom the world was not worthy," interfered with and threatened the false peace of world lovers. Yet these men and women never swerved in the work given them to accomplish, and they have left behind them a light which can never be extinguished, for it was the outcome of their loyalty and self-sacrifice for the good of humanity.

Pure Christianity is not appreciated by the so-called carnal mind, "because the carnal mind is enmity against God: for it is not subject to the law of God, neither indeed can be." So enraged was this so-called mind at the revelation of the only true God and of true sonship, brought to the world by Christ Jesus, that it crucified him! With a love inestimable he sought to free the people from its deadening influence. He rebuked its falsehoods and evil characteristics in strongest terms, calling those who were in belief governed and controlled by this materialism "fools and blind"! Thus he fearlessly condemned the evil which seemed to hold them in cruel bondage, exposed its subtleties, and endeavored to awaken them from the mesmerism of its beliefs. His rebuke aroused the indignation of the scribes and Pharisees who plotted and schemed to bring about his downfall in order to hinder the truth he taught. Yet, knowing that the truth he taught and practiced was of God, therefore out of reach of the hatred and wrath of the materially minded, he feared neither mortal opinion nor destructive and malicious criticism.

Through the courage and persistence of true Christians throughout the succeeding centuries, a state of consciousness has been attained which is ripe today to receive the Science of Christianity. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, was stanch and fearless in her presentation to the world of Christ's Christianity; but error would repeat itself, and the carnal mind still wars against Truth and its revelator. She drank to the dregs her cup of the world's displeasure, but pressed on to the goal of fulfillment. Following closely in the footsteps of the Master, she too opened for mankind their prison doors of materiality and unbelief, and in order to awaken her students she rebuked severely at times the errors which held them. Her loving motives were not always understood, and some went their way to malign and misrepresent her actions. She writes on page 571 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," "It requires the spirit of our blessed Master to tell a man his faults, and so risk human displeasure for the sake of doing right and benefiting our race."

Mrs. Eddy's life-work of teaching and practicing Christianity as Jesus taught and practiced it is bringing to pass the fulfillment of Jesus' promise, "He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also." Today the sick are being healed by spiritual means, and the sorrowing comforted through the understanding of the ever present Christ, the deliverer.

The religious beliefs one has been taught to accept may be steppingstones to a higher sense of Deity and to a clearer recognition of the Christ, Truth. Many desire to attain more satisfying concepts of God, and in fervent prayer they are asking for more light. Such are ready and waiting; and when a fresh revelation dawns on the world, they gladly yield up views which they have outgrown and hail the promise of greater unfoldment.

Every individual consciousness is a battle ground! "The armies of the aliens"—the beliefs of the carnal mind—are arrayed against the forces of Spirit. Each one must resist the opposing suggestions of material sense, which persistently attempt to obscure God's angels—defined in part by Mrs. Eddy as "God's thoughts passing to man; spiritual intuitions, pure and perfect" (Science and Health, p. 581). Those who with fidelity and determination strive for the victory over false sense are gaining immeasurably in the understanding of God and true sonship. Ever brighter grows the light, and as Christian Scientists are true, fearing neither opposition nor the carnal mind's displeasure, as they steadfastly recognize the ever-presence of God's ideas and the unreality of evil, once more love and sacrifice, consecration and prayer, are found to wipe out that which offends, to soften the hard surface of unbelief, and with gentle benediction establish instead the Mind "which was also in Christ Jesus."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Jungle Night Song

(British Guiana)

The soft tropical night was filled with the night song, the weird, wonderful chant of the howling monkeys. The frogs, toads, birds and jaguar had played a prelude, their discordant, harsh tones blending together in a not unmusical whole, serving to prepare the ear for these wonderful performers whose rich organlike notes swelled out, filling the night, making the very air vibrate with their strange melody.

They started high and clear, full and soft, like the longdrawn high note of a wolf howling at a distance, holding this note for perhaps ten or fifteen seconds, then the song slowly, smoothly dropping down the scale for about four full tones without a break, swelling with a great crescendo till the lowest note was like the mighty chord of a church organ.

This low note was held for a few seconds, then slowly rose to the original high note, diminishing as it rose, till it was again the thin minor cry of the wolf pack singing to the moon. This high note was again held for ten or fifteen seconds, and then once more dropped into the grand crescendo; then up, to repeat the entire performance over and over, with no perceptible break, for perhaps twenty minutes, when it would begin to waver and break, as some of the band would weaken and drop out. Then with harsh, forceful grunts the leader would start them all up afresh, and once more the tremendous song would peal forth.

The second outburst would last for no more than eight or ten minutes, and though the big red leader would beat and grunt the chorus would soon die away in soft mutterings. Perhaps an hour or two later the great wave of sound would again well up, but from a different point in the jungle, for the monkeys always travel between songs, seeking trees with ripe fruit or hunting insects or birds' eggs as they go. . . .

Coming to the big palm, the leader led the band up the rough trunk to the crown, sat down on one of the big leaf stems, threw back his head, opened his mouth and the first faint, hardly perceptible note of the night song stole forth. The others quickly joined in and the song swelled out in all its great volume.

The leader of the band was about as large as a good-sized bull terrier, and the biggest of the young males was nearly as large. The old females were somewhat smaller, being not larger than big house cats, while the youngest female was not more than half as large. Their tails were prehensile and of great use to them as they swung along among the tree-tops, leaping from branch to branch, or running along the great vines which stretch everywhere through the jungle, forming aerial roadways for the people of the tree-tops.—From "Under the Roof of the Jungle," by CHARLES LIVINGSTON BULL.

Priscilla Alden at Duxbury

In spring, I wonder, did she sometimes roam
The shore—free for a little from her household tasks?
And when her children clasped her knees,
And brought to please
Strange flowers in tiny fingers,
Named them for the flowers of home?
Called the birds after the birds of other skies,
Robin and sparrow? Ah, did then arise
A gust of longing, so she caught her babes
To her, once more, and wept
For the sweet perfume of the English may?
So we today,
Treading her fields, watching the patient moon
Rise, as it rose on her, above the salt
Gray marsh, flooding with silver magic all the land,
See turn, within our hand,
The pale arbutus, gathered in the wood,
To primroses or cowslips of the mead,
Long left behind indeed;
And thus, with hearts entwined,
Walk with the sweet Priscilla
For an hour and bind
Fair memories again to us,
Enchanted with the spell of Duxbury.

A. JACQUELINE SHAW.

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With Key to the Scriptures
By
MARY BAKER EDDY

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EDUCATIONAL

Why Take Latin?

WITH the celebration of the two thousandth anniversary of Virgil and its attendant publicity, once more comes into prominence the question of the study of Latin in American high schools. Parents, eager to have their children choose wisely, constantly ask: "Should my boy or girl study Latin?"

In spite of violent and continuous opposition on the part of the classical school advocates, Greek has practically disappeared and Latin is studied only by two-fifths of the students in high school, and less in the colleges and universities. Education for education's sake, culture for culture's sake—these slogans are seldom heard today. America looks with little favor on a "leisure class," and prefers to choose out of the past only that which will be of practical help for the future.

The chief arguments presented in favor of the study of Latin in the school are: first, the value of knowing the Latin roots as a basis for a better understanding of English, and second, the study of the classics to create in an individual a love of really fine literature.

Granted that the second is true, the following data are of interest: A boy who takes Latin in high school daily for four years or, roughly speaking, 150 weeks, allowing one hour for study outside of recitation, would cover this work in Latin. He would take a first-year course of no literary value, merely the usual lessons in grammar and syntax with some simple vocabulary; then Cæsar's Gallic wars, four to six books of the Æneid and six or seven orations of Cicero. Spending the same amount of time and reading translations, he might have read the following or any selection equally good: Plutarch, Homer, Xenophon, Plato, Cæsar, three or four Greek plays, all of the Æneid and some of Virgil's bucolics, Hesiod, Herodotus, Cicero, Tacitus, Horace, Marcus Aurelius, Epictetus, Aristotle, Pliny, a few of the minor poets, and have remaining for Greek and Roman literature, history, art, architecture, mythology, industry and commerce 20 weeks.

Question for Parent and Child

Is such a wide and diverse knowledge of the classics and their background of more value to the average American student than the acquiring of a fair ability to translate from the original? This, naturally, is a question parents and students will have to answer for themselves.

In regard to the value of knowing the Latin roots as a basis for a thorough knowledge of English, however, all educators stand united. Even the practical ones admit that a study of etymology is necessary, since only through it can a person obtain a sense of the value of words or a feeling for language as a tool. But, the practical educators deny that the study of Latin is the ideal means for obtaining this result.

Accordingly some 10 years ago certain ones of them set about to develop a course of study, which would incorporate in itself the beneficial phase of the study of Latin, namely, a knowledge of root structure, presented in such a way as to be less arduous and more entertaining. The subject these educators built up or constructed has been named general language; and it is being introduced gradually into the junior high schools all over the United States.

In brief, general language may be described as follows: It deals with the fundamentals of language structure, using English and its foreign elements as the basis of study. The course is conducted as a series of experiments, written and oral, with the purpose of letting the child discover for himself the nature and function of all language, its growth and influence on the progress of the human race, and the origin and development of English in relation to other languages.

Language History

The pupil learns that while English was originally a Teutonic language used by the Angles and Saxons who replaced the Celts in the fifth century, many other peoples have during the centuries contributed words to it. He learns what these words are and how they came to be a part of English. For example, he finds out that clan is Celtic, sky Danish, tea Chinese; that tobacco was borrowed from the American Indian, piano from the Italian, algebra from the Arabic, bazaar from the Persian, biography from the Greek, yacht from the Dutch. Other languages come to be very real to him. He learns whole lists of common German and French words.

During the general language course he notices inevitably that Latin has contributed to English more words than any other language. English today is more than 60 per cent Latin origin. It seems important, then, to be able to recognize these words. Students of Latin also are supposed to notice and learn to apply this intimate connection between the dead and the living language; and some of them no doubt do. Many, however, miss that phase entirely. In general language it is pointed out to them and drilled into their thought so that it becomes everyday, workable knowledge.

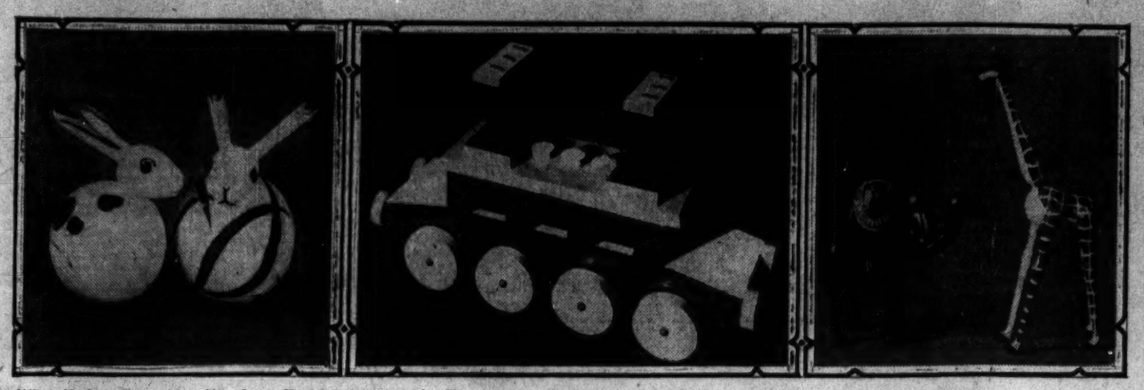
There are the Latin words taken into the English language bodily. Of these examples are the ecclesiastical terms which came into England with Christianity, the Latin words that were adopted with the revival of the study of the classics during the Renaissance and the technical and scientific terms and names of new inventions, such as automobile, locomotive, photography. And there are, in addition, that vast corps of English words derived from Latin roots.

In general language the Latin roots, which are fundamental in the English language, are taken up one at a time. The teacher assigns "video" —to see, explaining that "visi" is one of its parts. She draws a tree with "video" for its root. The branches are English words and these the pupil finds. He labels one branch visible, another visage. He finds also vista, visor, vision, evident, and many others all coming from the one root and closely allied to it in meaning. The same is done with "patior"—to suffer. Here the branches are: passive, impassive, compassion, patient and impatient, etc.

The ordinary prefixes are studied also. "Trans"—across, "post"—after, "sub"—under, and the like. From "sub" it is easy to make submarine, subway and others. With "trans" come transport, transatlantic, transfusion, etc.

In brief, then, during the study of general language, the pupil not only receives a working knowledge of language formation in general, but he also learns, in particular, the relation of Latin to English; he can recognize words taken from the Latin, knows the roots and prefixes common to English words, and can use this knowledge to define new words as they are presented to him.

Furthermore, having studied general language, the pupil knows whether his particular bent lies in the direction of the languages. He is as a result in a position to choose with an open and prepared mind what and how much language work he will take during the subsequent years of his school or college life. If he decides to study Latin, it will be because he wants to know Latin, not because he has been told that it is the thing to do.



What Modern Toymaking Has Come To in Czechoslovakia. These Are Made of Strong Wood. Artists Give a Great Deal of Study Not Only to Planning Toys That Will Easily Attract the Child but to Having Them Durable and Pleasant to Handle.

Schools for the Art of Toymaking

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Prague

CZECHOSLOVAKIA, as a modern industrial state, has fostered, alongside its heavy industries, a number of smaller ones, which carry on the age-old tradition of folk craft. Among these, one of the most important today is toymaking. Modern improvements have naturally made themselves felt in the various toy factories, and even in the cottage industry of the mountain districts, but without destroying the spontaneity of expression.

Czechoslovakia's toymaking has become simplified and, at the same time, more decorative. Whatever the material used, whether wood, metal, glass, etc., the toy is carefully designed by artists or craftsmen to satisfy the need of the child. Besides being durable, pleasant to handle, of attractive form, it must also appeal to the child's artistic sense. It is here that color plays a most important part. Modern Czechoslovak toys are mostly simple in color, but warm in tone. A recent exhibition, in Prague, of modern toys from many different lands was full of colored toys, the beauty and variety of which made a strong appeal to all visitors. The toys designed by Ladislav Sutnar and Minka Podhajská, two of the leading Czechoslovak designers of the present time, show this wealth of color, together with real beauty and originality of form. Their work has greatly influenced all modern toymaking in this state.

A number of schools for the promotion of the art of toymaking and a special institute to keep alive the cottage-branch of the industry are now in existence. In addition, in the primary schools and in some of the technical schools, courses in toymaking and designing form part of the handcraft instruction.

Books for Teacher and Child

In this series of 11 articles appearing on Tuesdays and Saturdays a teacher in England answers some of the questions commonly asked by young teachers searching for the best material. The books mentioned are published in England and in most cases also in the United States. They are intended merely by way of suggestion as to type of literature and may be supplemented through the help of booksellers, libraries, and publishers' lists. Many publishers on both sides of the Atlantic issue beautiful illustrated editions of the classics at reasonable prices, and in the case of the sagas, epics and similar literary material, many collections of stories wisely selected and suitable for young people are available.

V—Chaucer

By DOROTHY THODY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EVERYONE who reads Chaucer, either for his own delectation or with his class, should, if possible, know such material as the study of the man and his works by H. Morley in volume five of "The English Writers," which may be found in almost any library in England. If this sort of foundation reading does not inspire him with warm friendship for, and keen delight in, the poet, he would do well to pass over that period of literature until the time when he can return to it with his whole heart. For the pace cannot be forced when we come to Chaucer. No degree of scholarship that remains merely scholarship will ever bring the adventurer into that genial companionship by which alone the poet may be truly known. His strength is in his warmheartedness; his insight into a world of men lies in his good will to humanity. You will find in him no prejudice, no pride, no despair over the evils which were thick about his day. Contemporary with Wyclif and Langland and Gower, he soared above them by reason of his faith and kindness, on the wings of his own rich laughter.

Children delight in Chaucer, finding in him something essentially youthful and sincere that takes hands with their own youth and sincerity. In five years of reading literature with boys and girls of from 5 to 15, the two names that stand out, that are known and loved and welcomed, are Chaucer and Robert Louis Stevenson. For the one children have a delicious ripple of interest, for the other, a tender regard. "Dear R. L. S.," they say, as if the address were part of his name. The secret of both writers lies in their genius for friendship and their candor of heart—against which no law has power, the living presence of which no years can destroy.

Innocent of Time

It is sometimes bewailed that children have no "time sense," and that a chronological study of literature conveys little or nothing to them. That, of course, is quite true. For the little child, all time lies within his own experience, and perhaps that of his parents. The infant who, hearing the story of little Samuel busied with the things of God, so long ago, so far away, asked, "Did you play with that little boy when his work was done?" only expressed the "long, long thoughts" of childhood. But see what a power it is, what a truth it is, this innocence of what we call time. Love and joy and service and gentleness, the things that are real to the child, know no age nor space. The 10-year-old goes frisking off with Chaucer's Pilgrims, catching the lilt of the Middle English more easily than we can memorize the lines of a song, without one conscious barrier to keep his hand out of theirs. Personally, I do nothing whatever about pure chronology until a particular child asks for it in some way. Then I have linked it up broadly with anything of outstanding interest in his history lessons—costume, for instance, or architecture, and left him to fill in the rest—which he does with intense zeal and intelligence if his interest lies in in that direction.

There are several excellent editions of Chaucer's works done into modern English, but, for his true friend, Middle English is the only medium. Only so, can one retain the fullness of the joyous, firm, elastic lilt of his verse. Try the experiment on children: read the description of the Knight, or the Young Squire, for example, in modern, and then in Middle English, and see for yourself where the appeal lies. Children grudge no effort to master difficulties that arise in their reading, and the lines are as sweet upon their lips as a song. So the teacher must grapple with Middle English with a will. As a matter of solid fact, that, and some study of Anglo-Saxon, will place him upon the threshold of a new world. It were hard to find any other study, connected with his work, more valuable and delightful. Most well-qualified teachers have already done this, and will agree with enthusiasm—and upon those who have not yet done so, they would urge an immediate beginning.

For the Teacher

There is much of Chaucer in which the teacher will delight, the "Romaunt of the Rose," "The Court of Love," "The Book of the Duchess," "The Hous of Fame," but it is the "Canterbury Tales," expressing the whole power of the poet, that he will give to his classes. To be sure, there is much else—small extracts for the main—that he will read to them; the lines on the Daisy (which typified for Chaucer the gentle virtues of womanhood), parts of the "House of Fame," his happy love of birds, his conviction that beauty is the expression of lovely thought. You remember his lines on Blanche, in the "Book of the Duchess," where he praises her eyes, "debonair and good,"

Hit was no counterfeted thing,
Hit was her owne pure looking.

and the tender play upon her name,

She was bothe fair and bright;
She hadde not her name wrong.

Children delight in sweet wit of this kind. Their comprehension of humor is Chaucer's own (oh bond of bonds!), the bluff horseplay of a robust tongue, and the delicate flight of fancy, fragrant as apple blossom in the wind.

It is a curious fact, coming to the "Canterbury Tales," that the prologue holds a class more vividly interested than the subsequent stories. Perhaps this is because the human element is more strongly marked. Children are social creatures, and they love the stir and bustle of the Tabard yard, the review of the company, the shrewd comments of the master, the color and laughter and noise. The brief summing-up, often in a line, of the whole character of a person, gives them solid ground to work on from the outset. It is interesting to revive Chaucer's description of the person before reading the story he puts into their mouths, and then see how far the story is what was expected from the character. About six months ago the Wife of Bath's tale was read to children 12 years old, and only last week, in a moment of general conversation one of the girls said, "I still can't help marveling about the Wife of Bath. She sounded rather coarse, and decidedly rowdy, and yet her story was about fairies and knightly honor. It shows how much more there is to a person than the outside."

Forever Through the Spring

Nor must the stories be left at last without imagining the return to the Tabard. We have no record, alas! But perhaps it is because the little company did not return, that they journey forever through the English spring. For us it is typical of the everlasting ascent toward which we have turned our faces. Does not Chaucer himself bid us, in his "Good Counsel" to be true and patient and peaceable, to look high:

Forth pilgrim, forth . . .
Hold the high way.

There are many publications of the "Canterbury Tales" valuable to teacher and child. The former will delight in that edited by Pollard, in Chaucer's English. There is an edition of "The Prologue" itself, edited by Professor Skeat (Middle English). There is also published in one volume The Prioresses Tale, The Monkes, The Clerkes and the Squieres, edited by Skeat. Publishers' lists will, of course, provide titles of grammars and readers for the beginner in Anglo-Saxon. Among the prose versions for the children's own library are the following editions, some of them delightfully illustrated:

Stories from Chaucer, McSpadden.
Tales from Chaucer, Thompson.
Canterbury Tales, MacKaye.
Canterbury Pilgrims, Sturt and Oakpen.
Story of the Canterbury Pilgrims (or Pilgrims' Tales), edited by Darton.

Teaching Prohibition

Shall we teach prohibition? The answer is: Shall we teach law enforcement and respect for the Constitution of the United States. To the teacher with backbone and character there can be but one answer. We must teach prohibition because it is a part of the Constitution and the law of the land. Moreover, all vociferous wet propaganda to the contrary notwithstanding, it is the earnest desire of a vast majority of the citizens of this country that this law be enforced. We must teach prohibition because prohibition is desirable; it has brought immense benefit to us in wealth, in health and in happiness. A much smaller percentage of our people indulge in the use of liquor than ever before. We can make the law much more effective by teaching the values of prohibition.—From the Idaho Journal of Education.

Constituting a Memorial to the Zeal and Devotion of Public School Teachers in the United States, This Building Now Under Construction Is to Be the Headquarters of the National Education Association

Frank Irving Cooper Corporation, Architects, Boston

In Washington, D. C. Smaller Part at Left Is Present Offices and Larger Part at Right Is the Part Being Built. Cost of Construction Is Met From the Life Membership Fund.

The Parent

The Very Small Child

WE NEED to let the child feel his own individuality from the outset, and his own individuality in relationship to others. I love to tell a very little child that he is a ray of sunshine, come to make the world gladder for his being here; that "sunshine" goes about doing kind things, helping everyone, obeying Mother, sharing his treasures. Children like to be called sunbeams or something equally simple and pictorial. Let us always hold up beautiful pictures to the child, and he will want to be like them. I have seen smiles break through a self-willed expression, or even through tears by not rebuking and drawing attention to the mistake, but by saying something like, "Where is that little ray of sunshine?" Then, when the answering smile comes, as I find it unfailingly does, I have continued, "Oh, there he is! I knew he couldn't be hidden. He is needed." And then I have given the little one a quick opportunity to do something for someone, to lift the thought from self.

* * *

A little child can begin to dress himself as early as 2 years old; perhaps putting on one or two articles himself to begin with, and gradually being shown how to do more and more. I have known a little girl of 2½ years who could dress herself almost completely. Little hands cannot tie strings or do up buttons, but if we will choose garments that are without these, we give the child freedom to do for himself much sooner. Then he can hang up his own clothes. (Pegs must be where he can easily reach them himself). He can wash his own hands, he can hang up his own towel, and leave the basin clean.

* * *

He can be the guardian of his own toys and the guardian always cares for, and puts away the things he is caring for.

* * *

He can do some part of his bathing himself, can go to bed alone after saying good night, and be tucked in a few minutes later. He can fetch and carry for Mother, take the papers and letters to Daddy, open the door for older people, and so on.

* * *

On the whole it appears more difficult to teach a little one to do for himself, than it is to do it for him. For that reason, many do not train the child in self-help nearly soon enough. A little patience, however, does bring rich rewards, and we can have the satisfaction that we are laying invaluable foundations of ability to perform well, for the after years of the child. So let us give the time and patience to early teaching. Then the child will love to do his own tasks, he will expect to do them; and will not look to others to perform them for him.

* * *

Is there, for instance, anything more winning than to see a very little child finding his own way into a coat? We, no doubt, shall have to resist the temptation to do it for him. But no! Let him do it all, and let us confine ourselves to encouraging him and to saying: "That's fine. Why what a man you are growing to be. You'll soon be going to work with Daddy." Let us help him to feel glad he is growing self-reliant and useful.

* * *

A child loves to feel he has his own bedroom. We can help him to be a good owner, and to like to have it orderly and pretty. By the age of 3 a little one can assist in making his bed. By the age of 4 he can make it himself, with little help in turning the mattress and in refixing the sheets and blankets at the bottom. Then he can mop the floor and dust, and also care for any little plants or flowers in the room.

* * *

We older ones can watch that we do not overburden the child at the start, but let him have a regular task each day, which is his to do. For instance, one day he might mop, the next dust part of the room, and so on, varying his tasks as much as possible, until he is having practice at everything. A chest of drawers can be kept in order by even the little child under guidance; and clothes can always be hung up, if the pegs are placed low enough. Then we need to let the child have the pictures and ornaments he likes, and can help him to love to arrange them himself. In actual experience I have seen what joy can be gained by the child from this sense of careful ownership. At the same time it means invaluable training for him.

(Miss) G. A.

Letters for This Column

[Letters for publication in this column are always welcome. They are more usable if fairly short, and, of course, should contain some thought or project that seems genuinely helpful to parents or others who have special interest in children.—The Editors.]

'If Only More Mothers Would—

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

North Long Beach, Calif.

"WE ARE so happy to have you come," said Miss W——, with a gracious cordiality that left no doubt of her sincerity. Then she asked Patty, a dainty little neighbor, to introduce me, since my own two were not yet in second grade. I had established cordial relations with the kindergartners; then progressed with them into first grade. Suddenly I had been intrigued with the idea of having a peek into the "grade ahead" which I should enjoy by proxy the next year. So here I was, being introduced as "Ernest and Seeley's mother," and welcomed with smiles and murmured greetings.

I admired the "Early California" project in the sand table, and was instantly deluged with large crayoned pictures of the covered wagon people saying good-by.

"We are studying Early California," I learned, "and here they are packing up . . . saying good-by . . . on the way . . . arriving . ."

The pictures were striking. I had enjoyed the kindergartners' picturizations of their experiences; I had progressed with "my two" into first grade, and had noticed the surer confidence with which activities and scenes were picturized; but I was amazed to see the clear-cut, really talented drawings in color now bobbing before my interested eyes.

No two were identical in thought. To one who had "packed up" but two years ago, leaving so much that become dear through associations, there was poignant appeal in the delineations of the early days. . . .

Next the larger murals on the walls were enjoyed. South Wind, a boy in bright blue, was welcoming a little maid in gay yellow and green, in a beautifully executed background of woods. This led naturally to songs of spring.

There was no piano in the room, but that didn't matter. Miss W—— sang a "music word" or two to start the song. Or gave them the note on a "harp." Joyously, clearly, and in perfect unison, they sang in expression of a child's joy in spring.

Favorite flowers were considered next. When "Poppy!" was mentioned I asked suddenly, "Did you ever see a poppy take its hat off?" Stares. No, they never had.

"But a poppy does take off a little pointed green hat—don't you like to get your hat off in summer? (Yes, of course they did. Emphatic approval.) Well, so does the poppy. It pushes the green hat a little on this side, then a little on that (pantomime here) and the next thing you know, off it falls! And the poppy shakes out her lovely, golden, satiny petals to the spring air." They would prove all that for themselves; that you were given to understand by their promises to "watch and see."

Then the teacher directed our attention to the wall where Indian scenes were vividly portrayed in colored crayons. A word—and you heard twenty-odd child voices repeating softly but clearly the lovely lines from Hiawatha; line after line, till you were so surprised at their memory, and delighted with their evident appreciation.

It seemed so natural a thing to do now, to relate a personal reminisc connected with Hiawatha. A ma of titling six reels of motion pict of wild life taken "right where watha walked, children!" and plaining how easily titles, and tures from Hiawatha's illustrati filled the need of titles for the sc of beavers, eagles, birds, deer, an en. And to describe how a man the ground took a picture of man 60 feet up in a tree as he taking a picture of an eagle's ey

Recess time, and the children out while teacher and visitor chat

"If only more mothers would co the charming teacher said, "an only mothers when they do c would just act natural as you h done this afternoon. When a mo comes, and just sits . . . someti the children become self-consci and their enjoyment is a little da ened. They don't 'let go,' and of their best. But if a mother co in and just acts as if she had drop in for a friendly little visit with and is not stiff, oh, how very m more the children enjoy her com Of course we want the mothers, matter if they do just sit and serve. We want them, and we more would come."

"Well, I never gave any thou to the etiquette of visiting scho laughed the visitor, "I can't get as often as I'd like, but when I d have such a good time, that I n have given any thought at all a how I 'acted,' as the children w say, I enjoy it so! It's the grea fun!"

"And we enjoy it with you," proved the teacher, smiling at children as they trooped back i their tiny desks. "Really, when stop to think of it, when one v school, one is a guest. This is 'parlor'—why should the guest enter a little into the spirit of thing, as a guest?"

"Really, I never thought of that 'fore," said the visitor, "but as as I get home I shall write about And I did. So maybe this little gestion will present the teacher's v point, and the result will be that "ice" in the room will be confi strictly to the Eskimo igloos—w is "another thing we studied a this year."

V. S. M.

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THE thirty-third year of The Principia has begun with a full enrollment. Applications for the spring semester, for the school year 1931-32, and for the 1931 season of Camp Principia, may now be placed on file. Catalogue and other literature will be sent upon request.

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SUPREME COURT REFUSES TO TRY BILLBOARD CASE

Act Upholds $302,000 Damages to Rankin Co. for Monopoly

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK—The "finis" of a long legal struggle between the William H. Rankin Company, a nationally known advertising company, and both the Associated Billposters of the United States and Canada and the Outdoor Advertising Association of America, was written recently when a former decision granting damages to the Rankin Company approximating $302,000, was upheld through the denial by the United States Supreme Court of a rehearing of the case.

The issue involved was whether the billposting and outdoor advertising business could be monopolized by an organization made up of billposters of the United States combined to control all the billboards in this country and Canada.

Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis in 1916, following an investigation of the United States Government into the billposting situation, declared the billboard organization guilty of conspiracy in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust law. Following this decree the William H. Rankin Company instituted action for damages against the billposters' association and specified members.

The Associated Billposters of the United States and Canada sought to have the suit dismissed, and was successful in the lower courts. Upon appeal to the Supreme Court, however, the lower courts were ordered to hear the case.

The William H. Rankin Company proved to the jury and to Judge Howe in the United States Circuit Court in New York during April, 1929, that its billposting business had been destroyed and that it had suffered material damages, and the sum of $277,329.58 was fixed by the court, which they now will pay plus interest at 6 per cent since April, 1928, making the total sum over $302,000.

The defendants appealed to the United States Appelate Court, which sustained the plaintiffs in every point in May, 1930. In the final step the defendants petitioned a rehearing of the case which the United States Supreme Court refused to grant.

IN THE SHIP LANES

THE Cosulich Line, has started publication of a miniature bulletin, known as the Cosulich Courier, "instituted for, and devoted to, agents everywhere." Actually it is a publication of the Cosulich Maritime Group, which not only comprises the Cosulich Line, but the Lloyd Triestino, as well as the Cosulich Airways and various steamship lines operating in the Mediterranean; to the Orient; to South America and shipyards owned by the organization.

The first issue of the Courier notes a Bermuda cruise by the motor vessel Saturnia, to be taken from the Wednesday preceding New Year's until the Monday following it, as well as later West Indies cruises to be made by the motor vessel Vulcania.

A call at Boston will be made by the Saturnia on its eastward voyage to the Mediterranean on Nov. 29, the publication reports, and it also draws the distinction between "motor vessel" and "steamship" as a distinction for vessels of the present era.

Special Cruises

When the steamship Empress of Australia leaves Quebec, en route for New York to commence her world cruise Dec. 2, she will carry a special party of tourists at special rates who wish to take a short ocean voyage. They will leave New York for Quebec Nov. 23, boarding the "Empress" the following afternoon and sailing down the St. Lawrence River to the Atlantic and thence to New York, reaching there on Nov. 26.

The Canadian Pacific has just announced that the Empress of France will make a Mediterranean voyage this winter, sailing from New York Feb. 3 for a 73-day trip which will include all of the ports of call usually included in a voyage of this character, with 18 countries included in the program and a liberal stop-over permitted in Europe on the way home.

At the same time it was stated that the new Empress of Britain will have wireless telephone service from its bedrooms and lounges to any desired station in either Europe or America. The new vessel is expected to enter service early next year and to make the transatlantic crossing between Southampton and Quebec in less than five days.

Lines to the Panama Canal

A new edition of the pamphlet, "Lines to the Panama Canal," is now available and is being distributed by the Panama Canal to various steamship lines and agents. The book contains valuable information concerning various services through the Canal.

Boat Train to Honolulu

With a departure scheduled from New York on Jan. 20 and on Feb. 10, and passing through to Chicago the following day, the boat train innovation to Honolulu is being expanded this winter. The Los Angeles Steamship Company is arranging this feature in conjunction with the New York Central, the Pennsylvania, and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroads. The sleepers from New York on Jan. 20, which will be handled out of Chicago on the Chief, will reach Los Angeles the afternoon of Jan. 23 and those from New York Feb. 10 on Feb. 13. Passengers will depart on the steamship City of Los Angeles the following morning for Hawaii.

Philippine Travel

Arousing themselves to the possibilities of encouraging tourist travel, the Philippine Tourist Association has been organized by the Chambers of Commerce transportation and hotel interests in the islands and has an appropriation of approximately $200,000 with which to exploit its attractions. Half of this was contributed by the Insular Government and the remainder by private contributions.

Steamship Schedules

To meet widespread demand for services, necessitated by the growing volume of cotton and flour shipped direct from Texas to Europe, the Holland American Line has decided to resume its freight service between the ports of Houston and Galveston and Rotterdam and Amsterdam. Two freighters, the Gasserdyk and the Grootendyk, have been placed in the service.

The North German Lloyd Line will send its steamship Steuben (formerly the Muenchen) on two West Indies cruises, which will include Panama, this winter. The vessel has been completely rebuilt and decorated and will make her first voyage from New York Jan. 31.

Liner Movements

DEPARTURES

FROM NEW YORK

Thursday, Oct. 23

American Trader, American Merchant, for London; New York (12:01 a. m.), Hamburg-American, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Hamburg; Dresden, North German Lloyd, for Cobh, Cherbourg, Bremen; Bergenafjord, Norwegian America, for Bergen, Stavanger, Oslo; President Polk, Dollar, on world service (westward).

Friday, Oct. 24

Olympic (11 p. m.), White Star, for Cherbourg, Southampton; Pennland, Red Star, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp; Caronia (midnight), Cunard, for Plymouth, Havre, London; Ile de France, French, for Plymouth, Havre; Santa Maria, Grace, for west coast South America.

Saturday, Oct. 25

Cedric, White Star, for Cobh, Liverpool; Minnewaska, Atlantic Transport, for Cherbourg, London; Europa, North German Lloyd, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Bremen; Volendam, Holland America, for Plymouth, Boulogne, Rotterdam; Antonia, Cunard, for Belfast, Liverpool; Saturnia (12:15 a. m.), Cosulich, for Naples, Patras, Trieste; Cleveland, Hamburg-American, for Cobh, Cherbourg, Hamburg; Virginia, Panama Pacific, for Los Angeles, San Francisco; El Salvador, Panama Mail, for Los Angeles, San Francisco; Western Prince, Furness, for east coast South America.

Wednesday, Oct. 29

America, United States, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Hamburg; Berengaria, Cunard, for Cherbourg, Southampton.

FROM BOSTON

Sunday, Oct. 26

Cedric, White Star, for Cobh, Liverpool; Cleveland, Hamburg-American, for Cobh, Cherbourg, Hamburg.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Wednesday, Oct. 29

Maunganui, Union of New Zealand, for Sydney; Manoa, Matson, for Honolulu.

Thursday, Oct. 30

Taiyo Maru, N. Y. K., for Orient.

Friday, Oct. 31

President Garfield, Dollar, on world service (westward).

Saturday, Nov. 1

California, Panama Pacific, for New York; Venezuela, Panama Mail, for New York.

FROM LOS ANGELES

Monday, Nov. 3

California, Panama Pacific, for New York; Venezuela; Panama Mail, for New York.

FROM SEATTLE

Monday, Oct. 27

Paris Maru, N. Y. K., for Orient.

Wednesday, Oct. 29

Hikawa Maru, N. Y. K., for Orient; Arabia Maru, N. Y. K., for Orient.

Saturday, Nov. 1

President Taft, American Mail, for Orient.

FROM VANCOUVER

Thursday, Oct. 30

Empress of Japan, Canadian Pacific, for Orient.

ARRIVALS

DUE NEW YORK

Friday, Oct. 24

President Harding, United States, from Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg; Berengaria, Cunard, from Southampton, Cherbourg.

Saturday, Oct. 25

Deutschland, Hamburg-American, from Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg.

Sunday, Oct. 26

Lapland, Red Star, from Antwerp, Southampton, Cherbourg; Cameronia, Anchor, from Glasgow, Belfast, Londonderry; Karlsruhe, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Galway.

Monday, Oct. 27

American Farmer, American Merchant, from London; Tuscania, Cunard, from Southampton, Havre; Scythia, Cunard, from Liverpool, Cobh; Adriatic, White Star, from Liverpool, Belfast, Glasgow; New Amsterdam, Holland America, from Rotterdam, Boulogne, Southampton; Gripsholm, Swedish American, from Gothenburg.

Tuesday, Oct. 28

Majestic, White Star, from Southampton, Cherbourg; Augustus, N. G. I., from Genoa, Naples; President Adams, Dollar, on world service (westward).

DUE BOSTON

Saturday, Oct. 25

Cameronia, Anchor, from Glasgow, Belfast, Londonderry; Karlsruhe, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Galway.

Sunday, Oct. 26

Scythia, Cunard, from Liverpool, Cobh.

A Window in Wall Street

QUALITY IN THE MARKET

Security holders are finding encouragement in a study of stock market loans which shows that large-scale selling of stocks has been confined to margin customers of brokerage houses. The study reveals that the recent sharp break in stock prices failed to call forth liquidation by investors, but, on the other hand, encouraged investment buying. This buying of stocks has been by more than usually responsible and conservative people. At least, this is what may be assumed from the fact that much of it has been done with the aid of bank loans, instead of on margin through brokerage houses. It is pointed out that the mere granting of a bank loan implies that the borrower is well known to his bank, has a recognized credit rating and a sizable bank deposit, whereas a brokerage margin account signifies only that the client has some cash or securities. It also is pointed out that the borrowing capacity of an individual at a bank is carefully scrutinized and that the collateral behind a bank security loan rarely represents more than a portion of the borrower's assets. With a margin account, however, the borrowing limit is determined solely by security prices.

FACTS AND FINDINGS

Compilations from statements of New York City banks show that for the four weeks ended Oct. 15 commercial loans increased $106,000,000. This increase is in contrast to a decline of $67,000,000 in the like period last year and a decline of $15,000,000 in the 1928 period. In the 1927 period these loans increased $67,000,000. The year 1924 was an unusually active one and, in the similar four weeks of that year, these loans gained $81,000,000. But the gain this year was $106,000,000. Commercial loans are considered as reliable an indicator of business activity as any other single sign-post. And right now they are pointing with $106,000,000 worth of promise to better times. A competent observer says that it is yet too early to say that this exceptionally large increase in loans indicates a definite upturn in business activity. This observer points out, however, that every major turn in business during the last decade, for better or for worse, has been reflected in commercial loans of New York City banks before outside bank figures reflected the change.

WHY NOT BUY?

Here are six reasons why some people who are in a position to buy stocks are not buying. Tax selling, they say, is not over. Not all the poor third-quarter earnings statements are out. A definite upward turn in commodity prices is still awaited. The foreign situation looks uncertain to some. Others are watching wheat prices. Still others are just "plain scared." This is what a broker found out when questioning customers whose accounts were strong enough to warrant a trp for profits in the stock market. On the other hand, an officer of a large bank declares that odd-lot buying for investment on the part of his bank's clients has shown a decided increase.

ZIGZAGGING TO FORTUNE

While chart reading should not be confused with crystal gazing, the repetition of a story provoking a smile or two in a rather glum Wall Street may not go amiss. The chart reader was offering an apology to his client because last month's chart had proved to be a "little off." Said the client: "Don't apologize, I made money." Of course the chart reader was surprised. "Well, you see," the client explained, "I didn't notice it at the time, but when I was operating by your chart last month I had it upside down." The moral may be that a profit, even a paper profit, is worth two on a chart.

UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM — THE OVERLAND ROUTE

The Union Pacific and North American Trust Shares

*The Largest Fixed Investment Trust**

TAKE yourself back to May 12th, 1869, and stand with the party of silk-hatted men and bonneted women who watched the driving of the last spike in the first line of rail between Atlantic and Pacific. Could you have visualized the tremendous importance of the accomplishment?

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When you buy North American Trust Shares, you participate in the earnings of the Union Pacific—one of the 28 picked stocks massed behind each certificate. You also share in the profits of American Telephone and Telegraph Company, United States Steel Corporation, American Tobacco Company and others which go to make up the N. A. T. S. portfolio.

Points About N. A. T. S.

1—Each NORTH AMERICAN TRUST SHARE represents an investment in the common stocks of 28 outstanding corporations, leaders in their respective fields.

2—An investment in NORTH AMERICAN TRUST SHARES is as sound as American industry itself. The products and services of the companies, the common stocks of which underlie this trust, are directly related to every phase of human life.

3—The underlying stocks, all of which are listed on the New York Stock Exchange, are deposited with the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Trustee. The trustee issues 2,000 N.A.T.S. upon the deposit of 4 shares each of the underlying stocks together with applicable reserve fund and accumulations.

4—The 28 underlying companies have an average unbroken dividend record of 33 years, combined total assets of more than 24 billion dollars and combined surplus and reserves of over 6.7 billion dollars.

5—N.A.T.S. are readily marketable. In addition to the established market which has been maintained at ½ point below the asked price the holder of the smallest denomination of shares may liquidate through the trustee without penalty. The holder of 500 shares or any multiple thereof may convert through the trustee into the underlying stocks.

6—Each certificate carries coupons calling for semi-annual disbursement of all distributions received by the trustee on the deposited stocks. For the past 18 years such income and capital distributions would have averaged $1.32 per share annually.

7—N.A.T.S. holders are offered rights semi-annually permitting reinvestment of all return in excess of cash dividends on deposited stocks at a discount from the asked price. This program results in retention of appreciation and maintenance of original diversification.

8—N.A.T.S. are available in denominations ranging from 10 shares to 10,000 shares. Thus an investment in the shares of 28 leading corporations can be made for less than $100.

9—Current price for N.A.T.S. per share is about 75/8

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D.G.I.

BETTER TONE TO MARKET FOR COTTON CLOTH

Sales Exceed Production by Good Margin — Prices Have Upward Trend

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW BEDFORD — While business in the primary cotton cloth market started off very quietly after the holiday, the activity increased from day to day, so that the total sales were reported to have exceeded production by a good margin.

Manufacturers held their prices firmly on all the active numbers, and, late in the week, made substantial sales at higher prices.

Most of the sales were for delivery up to the end of the calendar year, but a fairly large yardage was sold for delivery during the first quarter of next year.

The most urgent demand was for quick deliveries, and, in a number of instances, premiums were paid for actual spot goods.

Buyers are finding it increasingly difficult to supply their immediate wants and complain that the statistics published by the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York are misleading, because of lack of detailed information as to the volume on hand of the several most popular numbers.

The combined total of goods on hand as published includes surplus yardage of many constructions not in general use, either because of changes of style of dress goods or because of the curtailment of operations by mechanical trades using cotton goods.

Buyers claim this general information has misled them because they did not know the actual supply of the goods they need, and, therefore, did not anticipate their wants.

This condition has developed in a number of constructions in both the coarse goods and the fine goods divisions. As high as ¼c premium has been paid for coarse goods and ⅜c for fine goods.

Printers Advance Prices

The large corporation printers again advanced their prices for printed percales ½c about the middle of the week. This acted as a stimulant for the sales of gray cloth which are used for percales, such as the 80 squares 4.00-yard and the 64x60s 5.35-yard.

While this was unexpected, it is conceded that it was justified by the rising price in the gray goods. Printers intimate that if the strength in gray goods continues, another rise in printed goods may be expected before long.

In the print-cloth section of the coarse-goods division the 39-inch 80 squares 4.00-yard was again the most sought-for construction, but the demand was small early in the week. After buyers failed to obtain goods under the ruling prices they placed a number of large orders which aggregated more than 6,000,000 yards of this one construction in one day. Prices paid were 7½c for December, 7¾c for November, and 7⅞c for October delivery. Later in the week no more goods were available for spot or November delivery and 7¾c was paid for December and 7⅛c for delivery in the first quarter of 1931.

The 38½-inch 64x60s 5.35-yard and the 39-inch 72x76s 4.25-yard were the next numbers in the point of activity. In the first, after repeated efforts to break the price, more than 2,000,000 yards were sold at 5½c. The second sold at 6¾c for spot an dnear-by delivery, but at 6⅝c and 7c for future delivery. The 39-inch 68x72s 4.75-yard rose from 6⅛c early in the week to 6¼c for any delivery, and the 38½-inch 60x48s 6.25-yard brought 5c for spot and 4⅞c for future delivery.

Some Small-Lot Buying

In the sheeting section business was mostly done in small lots. One of the most active numbers was the 37-inch 48 squares 4.00-yard which sold at 5⅞ @6c. The 31-inch 5.00-yard of this same count brought 4¾c, and the 36-inch 5.00-yard 5c. The 40-inch 2.50-yard rose from 8½c early to 8⅝c late in the week.

Pajama checks were in good demand, the 36½-inch 88 squares rising from 7⅝c early to 7¾c late in the week. The 64x60s 5.75-yard were firm all week at 5½c. Drills were rather quiet. The 37-inch 3.95-yard sold at 5¾c, and the 2.00-yard at 11¼c. There was some business in three-leaf twills which brought 6c for the 64 squares 5.10-yard, and 7½c for the 68x76s 4.00-yard. Late deliveries of this last number were accepted at 7⅝c.

In the fine-goods division activity was most marked in plain combed goods, plain lawns and broadcloths. Mixtures of cotton and silk, and of cotton and rayon were not so active as they recently have been.

The 34-inch 72x100 7.00-yard plain combed goods sold at 9 to 9½c, and the 38-inch of the same count 6.25-yard at 10 to 10¾c according to quality. Combed lawns 40-inch 84x80 11.00-yard brought 11½ to 12c, and the 76x72 9.00-yard from 8¼ to 8½. The 96x100 7.00-yard moved at 13¼c.

Combed voiles 40-inch 60x56 of ordinary hard twist sold at 7½ to 7¾c, and the extra-hard twist at 9½c. This is about ½c below prices ruling two weeks ago. Pongees were bought at 9c for the 34-inch 72x100 7.00-yard, and at 10½ to 11c for the 38-inch of the same count 6.25-yard.

Combed Piqués Scarce

There has developed a scarcity in combed piqués. There is a considerable edmand for these goods for trimmings and other uses. Mills are well supplied with orders, and cannot make deliveries before mid-November. The 176x116 sold at 25c for delivery in four weeks. This is one fabric which commands a premium of ¾c a yard for spot delivery.

Broadcloths were in good demand. The 112x60 carded brought 9¼c and 9c for future, but 9⅛@9¾c for nearby delivery. The 100x60s brought 8c for future, and 8⅛c for near-by delivery.

The combed broadcloth 128x68 sold at 12⅛@14c, and the 144x76 singles at 14⅛c@15c for any delivery. Some eastern makes of this last number brought ½c higher.

Rayon-and-cotton goods 68x64 sold at 15c with 32-to-40-filament, and at 16¼c with 60-filament rayon. Rayon voiles 35½-inch 60x54 with 75-denier rayon brought 20c. Acetate-filled voiles 64x64 with 75-denier rayon moved at 32c. Rayon piqués 60x84—64x88, 40s two-ply combed warp, sold at 25c.

Rayon-filled flat crepes 76x60 sold at 17¾ to 18¼c with 150-denier 60-filament, and at 16 to 16¼c with 32-to-40-filament rayon. Acetate-filled crepes 39-to-40-inch 76x64 brought 22c. Rayon-warp crepes 40½-inch 100x46 with 150-denier domestic first-quality rayon warp and 60s combed crepe twist filling brought 25c.

Rayon twills 39-inch 88x44 moved at 23½c, and the 37-inch 120x72 with acetate warp and rayon filling sold at 45c. The 120x60 with acetate both ways sold at 57c. Silk-and-cotton 96x100 22-26 single-end cantons sold at 13¾ to 14c, and the 96x104 two-end canton at 19c.

North American Trust Shares

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CHICAGO STOCKS

Sales	High	Low	Last Oct 20	Last Oct 18
300 Address Int'l	31½	30	30	31
100 Am Com Pwr A.	17½	17¼	17¼	18
50 Am Equities	9½	9½	9½	10
200 Art Metal Wks.	5½	5	5¼	5
1200 As Tel Util.	21½	20½	21½	21½
200 Brown Fence	20	20	20	21
150 Burnham Trad.	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	2½
280 Butler Bros	7½	7⅛	7½	7⅛
750 Cent Pb Svc A.	21	20½	20¾	21
1130 Cent & SW Util	18½	17¼	18½	17¼
50 Chi City pf	7	7	7	7½
6400 Chicago Corp.	6½	6⅛	6½	6½
1600 Chi Corp pf	41½	40½	41½	41
300 Chicago Inves.	4½	4½	4½	4¾
1225 Com Edison	256	250½	253	255
1600 Cont Chgo	10¼	10⅛	10¼	10¼
1300 Cord Corp	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	4⅞
1000 El House Ut	28	26½	27	27½
250 Gleaner C Har.	23½	23½	23½	23½
300 Grt Lakes Air.	3¼	3	3¼	3¼
100 Hormell & Co	28	28	28	28¼
1000 Inland Util	19⅝	19	19¼	19¼
12300 Insull Ut Inv.	47¼	45	47⅛	44⅞
100 Kellogg Switch.	5½	5½	5½	..
300 Keystone Steel.	11¼	11¼	11¼	..
800 Libby McNeill	12¼	11¾	12	11⅝
350 Lion Oil	10½	10½	10⅝	11
600 Manh Dearborn	26½	25½	26½	25⅞
200 Mer & Mfr A.	21	20⅝	21	21
20300 Mid Utilities	22¾	21¾	22½	22
200 Mid Ut pf	100½	99¼	100½	99
1000 Mo-Kan Jipe	9	8½	8½	8
50 Nat Ed Pwr A.	23	23	23	24
700 Nat Sec Inv	8½	7	7¾	8½
300 No Am Car.	33¼	32¾	33¼	33
150 N A Lt & Pwr.	61¾	61¾	61¾	63
1000 Seab Ut Shares.	4½	4½	4¾	4¾
100 St Dredge cv pf.	17½	17½	17½	17½
1550 Steinite Radio.	½	½	½	½
600 Swift & Co	28¾	28¼	28¾	28¾
900 Swift Int'l	32¾	30¼	32¾	30½
103 Unit C Am pf	8¼	8½	8¼	7¾
1000 U S Gypsum	39¾	38½	39¾	38
500 U S Radio	18	17	18	16½
800 Utah Radio	4½	4½	4½	4⅜
1050 Util & Ind	9	8¾	9	9¼
550 Ut & Ind pf	20¾	20	20¼	20⅝
300 Vortex Mfg	20¼	19½	20¼	20
200 Vortex Mfg A	25	25	25	25¼
200 Yates-Am M pf.	4¼	4¼	4¼	5

Total sales 143,900 shares.

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
America	80	82	Liberty	62	72
Am Union	100	110	Manhattan	96	98
Bk of U S un	30½	32	Melrose	120	145
Bk Yorktown	..	140	Merchants	90	100
Bryant Pk.	34	40	Midtown	19	25
Chase	114	117	Nat Safety	75	85
Chat Phnx	90	93	Peoples	350	450
City	126	129	Penn. Ex	90	100
Columbus	165	195	Port Morris	20	25
Commercial	285	300	Prisco State	200	350
Fifth Av.	2600	2800	Public	80	83
First, N Y	4325	4525	Queensboro	..	180
Flatbush	150	170	Seward	83	88
Grace	600	..	Sterling	40	45
Harbor State	65	75	Straus	235	250
Harriman	1500	1600	Textile	48	53
Industrial	160	170	Trade Bk.	172	182
Lafayette	38	45	Yorkville	115	130
Lebanon	..	55			

TRUST COMPANIES

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Am Ex	200	225	Irving	41	43
Banca C I.	282	300	Kings Co	3500	2850
Banco di S.	41	47	Law Tle & G	245	255
Bk Bur T.	90	98	M'facturers	67½	68½
Bk N Y 4T	610	625	Midwood	140	160
Bronx	54	60	Mut Tr W.	400	425
Brooklyn	620	630	New York	200	205
County	168	198	Times Sq.	13	16
Empire	39	42	Title Guar.	138	142
Fulton	520	540	Unit States	3350	3550
Guaranty	527	530	West T & T	130	140
Intr-Mad.	20	2	Westchester	1000	1100

COTTON TRADE TREND UP

The cotton mill situation in the country has continued during the last week the irregular but definite upward trend which has been under way since early in the summer, the New York Cotton Exchange Service reports. The service says it is believed that the total yardage of cloth sold the past week was in excess of the total current output, although this would not be true of all individual classes of goods.

We own and offer the following

STATE AND MUNICIPAL BONDS

All are exempt from all Federal Income Taxes and the first six are also Exempt from Massachusetts Income Tax

	Rate %	Maturity	Price to Yield About %
Springfield, Massachusetts	4	1939	3.55
Boston, Massachusetts	4	1938-39	3.70
Framingham, Massachusetts	4	1933-40	3.60-3.70
New Bedford, Massachusetts	4	1934	3.70
Boston, Massachusetts	4	1967	3.75
Lawrence, Massachusetts	4	1938-41	3.85
Indianapolis, Indiana	4	1947-51	3.85
Columbus, Ohio	4¼	1940-54	3.90
Denver, Colorado	4¼	1944-50	3.90
Illinois, State of	4	1943	3.90
Kansas, State of	4½	1936	3.90
Racine, Wisconsin	4½	1936-50	3.90-3.95
Chicago, Illinois	4	1933-49	4.00
Detroit, Michigan	4½	1959	4.00
Kansas City, Missouri	5	1941	4.00
Topeka, Kansas	4¼	1939-40	4.00
Wichita, Kansas	4¼	1933-50	3.75-4.00
Toledo, Ohio	4¼	1931-40	3.00-4.05
San Francisco, California	4½	1964	4.05
Portland, Oregon	4½	1944-45	4.05
Charlotte, North Carolina	4½	1960-61	4.15
Dallas, Texas	4½	1949-50	4.15
New Orleans, Louisiana	4½	1943-74	4.15
Perth Amboy, New Jersey	4¼	1935-57	4.05-4.15
Forth Worth, Texas	4¾	1964-67	4.20
Louisiana, State of	5	1943-46	4.20
Memphis, Tennessee	5	1959	4.20
El Paso, Texas	4¾	1954-60	4.25
Chattanooga, Tennessee	5	1954	4.25
Knoxville, Tennessee	4¾	1945	4.25
Norfolk, Virginia	5	1952	4.30
West Warwick, Rhode Island	4½	1944	4.30
Woonsocket, Rhode Island	5	1939-50	4.62

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Incorporated

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24 Federal St., Boston

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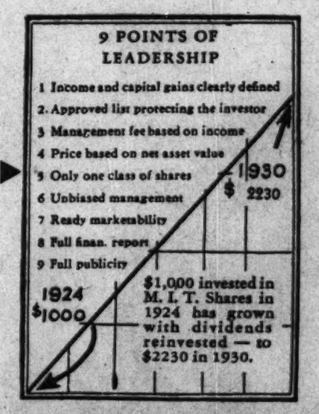
9 POINTS OF LEADERSHIP
1 Income and capital gains clearly defined
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4 Price based on net asset value
5 Only one class of shares
6 Unbiased management
7 Ready marketability
8 Full finan. report
9 Full publicity
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SAN FRANCISCO (F)—Highest profits for any quarter in its history were reported by Consolidated Chemical Industries, Inc., for the three months ended Sept. 30. Net profit was $260,188, net earnings for the first nine months of the year were $513,926, equivalent to more than $3.30 a share on outstanding class A convertible preference stock.

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RECORD A. P. W. PAPER SALES

September gross sales of the A. P. W. Paper Co. established a new high record of $413,542, compared with $377,389 in the corresponding month last year. Sales for the first nine months this year also established a new high record at $3,383,992, compared with $3,241,247 for the like period of 1929.

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The National City Company, Chatham Phoenix Corporation, A. B. Leach & Co., Inc., and First Union Trust & Savings Bank are offering today at prices to yield from 4.10 to 4.30 per cent, $3,422,000 Phoenix, Arizona, 4½ per cent municipal improvement bonds, due serially July 2, 1935-1960.

ONSLAUGHT OF SELLING SENDS PRICES LOWER

Leading Active Issues Are Under Pressure—Dull Stock Market

NEW YORK (AP)—A sharp break in share prices practically cancelled yesterday's rally in today's stock market. The closing tone was weak. Total sales, however, were only about 2,500,000 shares.

The list stiffened a little in the final hour. U. S. Steel, after selling off 4½, rallied a point, and Westinghouse Electric, after declining 8¾, rallied more than a point.

International Harvester, Houston Oil and Safeway Stores dropped seven to eight to new lows. Standard Oil of New Jersey, General Electric dropped about three, also to new lows for the year.

The drop in Westinghouse was directly attributed to publication of its third quarter earnings statement, showing net for the quarter of $1.12 a share, compared with the quarterly dividend requirement of $1.25. Although better earnings earlier in the year indicate that the year's dividend will be earned, and payment at the regular rate is regarded as assured, the statement was clearly disappointing.

Traders were anxious to see what sort of resistance would develop around the recent low levels before becoming active buyers.

Although the feeling is growing that the deflation must now be rather thoroughly completed in many stocks, investors appear to prefer awaiting a definite cyclical turn, buying at higher levels as the price of avoiding the possible unpleasantness of seeing their shares sell below the figures paid.

Some observers point out that deflation of the high-grade issues usually comes at the end of a bear market, just as they are usually the last to turn downward at the end of a bull movement.

Some Favorable News

The days' news was not wholly unfavorable, however. The gradual improvement in the cotton mill situation was reported as having progressed further in the last week. The head of International Business Machines said that his company was enjoying its best year. A few earnings statements for the third quarter were regarded as favorable. Chesapeake & Ohio reported net close to that of a year ago. Nickel Plate, however, earned only $1.31 a share on the 6 per cent preferred, contrasted with $6.96 a share on the common in the September quarter last year.

The weekly condition statement of reporting Federal Reserve member banks was disappointing to those who had looked for another large drop in loans against securities. A decline of $10,000,000 compared with a drop of $153,000,000 in brokers' loans during the same period, and a drop of $215,000,000 in bank loans against securities in the previous week. It was regarded as reassuring, however, that most of the remaining increase in bank loans against securities, over the figures of a year ago, is in New York, where the banks have a great surplus of idle funds. Barring further drastic declines in share prices, any necessity of reducing these loans is not at the moment apparent.

The money market was a little easier, but the demand was negligible. Call money held officially at 2 per cent, while some maturities of time money were reduced ¼ of 1 per cent.

Bonds Have Fine Tone

A moderate inquiry for investment issues gave a firm tone to the bond market today. The domestic group harbored a few soft spots in railroad and industrial issues, whose future prospects have become clouded by sharp declines in earnings, but liquidation was small and appeared to detract little from the better tone of the market.

The only offering of any consequence was the City of Phoenix (Ariz.) $3,442,000 4½ per cent bond issue. New York City sold its $50,000,000 bond issue, previously announced, to one bidder at noon today. Chase Securities Corporation was awarded the issue, which was reduced from $75,000,000, on a bid of 100.3 for the 4 per cent 50-year bonds. They consist of $27,000,000 Rapid Transit Corporate stocks, $7,000,000 for construction of docks and $16,000,000 for water supply.

Small gains were the rule among foreign bonds, reflecting the continued gradual improvement of sentiment. German Governments were unaffected by discussion of the possibility that reconsideration of conditional German reparation payments might be asked. The International 5½s floated last spring and the Dawes 7s advanced fractionally. French bonds were firm. There was a thin market for South Americans, compared with last week, but most of the changes were on the up side. Polish bonds reacted.

Railroad bonds moved irregularly higher. Trading in carrier obligations shows little daily change. Highest grade issues are holding fairly firm, while issues with lower ratings still show a tendency to seek lower levels. On the whole, investment interest on utility issues has been of nominal proportions.

HIGHER PRICES ON GRAIN AT CHICAGO

CHICAGO (AP)—Influenced by unlooked-for sharp advances in Liverpool wheat quotations, all grain values here went higher early today. Statements credited to Chairman Legge of the Federal Farm Board that agricultural commodity prices had reached bottom, attracted much notice and so likewise did Liverpool reports that Russian offerings of wheat abroad were fewer and at higher prices.

Opening ½ to 1⅛c up, Chicago wheat future delivery contracts afterward held near to the initial range. Corn started unchanged to 1⅛c rise and subsequently continued firm.

Opening prices were: Dec. old .79¾@.80, new .79⅞@.80¼; Mar. old .83¾@.84, new .84@¼; May old .85¾@.86, new .86¼; July new .87. Corn, Dec. old .79@¼, new .79; Mar. old .81¼@½, new .81⅝@.82; May old .84⅛@¼, new .84¼; July new .84⅞@.85. Oats, Dec. old .37⅝, new .37¼; Mar. old .39; May old .40¼@⅜, new .40¼@⅜.

Wheat closed unsettled, at the same as yesterday's finish to ⅜c lower, corn ⅜c to 1⅛c down, oats ⅛c to ⅜c off, and provisions unchanged to a rise of 5c.

KRESGE DEPARTMENT STORES

NEW YORK—Sales of Kresge department stores and wholly owned subsidiaries for the six months ended July 31 totaled $2,202,400, compared with $2,199,547 in the corresponding period last year.

TUESDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. in $	Stock	Sales	High	Low	Last Oct. 21	Last Oct. 20
42½	8⅞	..	Abitibi	7400	9¾	8⅞	8⅞	9¾
37⅞	19¾	1.60	Adams Ex	2800	21⅞	20⅝	20⅝	21⅛
32	21	2	Adams Mill	400	22	21½	21½	21
1⅝	⅛	..	Ahumada	600	½	½	½	½
156¾	98¾	3¶	Air Reduc	3700	103⅞	98¼	100⅝	103⅛
2½	⅛	..	Ajax Rubber	1100	⅞	¾	¾	¾
9⅛	4½	..	Alaska Jun	1600	6¼	5⅞	6⅛	6½
35¾	13⅛	..	Alleghany	13000	14⅞	14	14⅞	15
343	199¾	6¶	Allied Chem	4800	212½	202½	204	211¾
68	39⅝	3	Allis-Chal	3100	42¼	40⅝	40½	42⅛
31½	18	2	Amerada	400	23	23½	23	23
10⅝	2	..	Am Ag Ch	400	2½	2¼	2¼	2½
41⅝	22¼	..	Am Ag Ch pf	400	25¼	24	24	24
97⅝	60	2	Am Bk Note	100	62	62	62	62
12	4	..	Am Beet S	200	5	5	5	5
55½	22¼	..	Am Bosch	300	26	26	26	..
54⅝	37	2.40	Am Brake	400	37¼	37	37	37⅛
21⅞	8⅜	..	Am Br Bov	1200	12⅛	11¼	11¼	12
156⅞	108¼	4¶	Am Can	64900	116⅞	111⅝	112⅝	116¾
150⅞	140¼	7	Am Can pf	100	148¼	148¼	148¼	149
82½	36	6	Am Car & F	400	37	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛
69⅞	38	3	Am Chain	200	39	39	39	40½
51¼	36½	2¶	Am Chicle	1200	40¼	39⅛	39⅛	40
33	9⅛	..	Am Com Alc	600	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	11⅜
30⅞	11⅛	1	Am En Til	100	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	..
51½	26	..	Am European	500	29	28	28	30
101¾	36⅝	..	Am & F Pw	14200	41⅞	37¼	37⅜	41
101	80¼	6	Am & FP 6	90	84	83½	83½	*83½
111½	97⅞	7	Am & FP 7	100	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	98
100¾	82	..	Am & FP 2 pf	500	82	82	82	82
33⅝	8⅛	2	Am Hawaii	1200	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
41⅞	23⅛	3¶	Am Ice	500	29	28¾	28¾	28⅞
55⅝	24⅝	2‡	Am Int Corp	3500	26¼	24⅝	25⅜	26⅛
105	29⅛	8	Am Loco	400	30	29⅛	30	29⅝
14½	3½	..	Am Mach & Met	300	4¼	4¼	4¼	3⅝
51½	18⅛	1½	Am Metals	1500	20⅛	18⅞	19½	21
119⅝	61	1‡	Am Pw&Lt	1800	63	61	61½	63⅞
107	99	6	Am P & L 6	100	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	..
87⅞	75	3½	Am P&L pf A	200	86	86	86	85¼
39⅝	20	1½	Am Radiat	4900	22	21⅜	21⅜	22
37	10⅝	..	Am Repub	1200	12	11	11	11⅝
100⅞	35⅝	2‡	Am Roll Mill	1900	38⅛	36⅝	36⅝	38½
67⅝	52½	5	Am Saf Raz	400	58⅛	57	57⅛	59⅝
3⅝	1	..	Am Chip	300	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1
54½	40	5	Am Ship Bldg	210	40	40	40	40
103⅝	100⅞	6	Am Smelt 2pf	1000	101½	101	101	101
79½	51	4	Am Smelt	4200	54¼	52⅛	53	52⅛
141	133½	7	Am Smelt pf	200	136	135⅝	135⅝	..
22½	3⅝	..	Am Solvents	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
52¼	29	3	Am Stl Fnd	200	31⅞	30½	30½	31
116	110½	7	Am Stl F pf	40	111¼	111¼	111¼	111
33¼	7⅛	..	Am Solv pf	400	8½	7⅛	7⅛	..
55½	39	2¶	Am Stores	400	39⅝	39⅛	39⅝	39⅛
69⅞	40	5	Am Sugar	100	43	43	43	43
110	98½	7	Am Sugar pf	100	98	98	98	..
27⅛	16	5	Am Tel&Cab	30	20	20	20	18⅛
274¼	192¾	9	Am Tel&T	10500	199⅛	194½	195¾	198⅞
141⅜	101	8	Am Type	100	102	102	102	105
114¾	106	7	Am Type pf	20	109	109	109	..
124⅞	70½	1¶	Am Wat W	6400	76⅜	70½	72	75⅛
20⅛	7	..	Am Wool	600	7	7	7	..
44⅞	18⅝	..	Am Wool pf	400	19	18⅝	19	..
9	3	..	Am Writ ct	200	3½	3¼	3¼	3
41¾	29	4	Am Writ pf	200	20	29	30	..
17⅞	6	..	Am Zinc	100	6	6	6	..
81½	33½	2½	Anaconda	22600	35½	33½	34⅛	35⅛
37¼	15	1	Andes Cop	400	15⅞	15	15	15¾
29¼	17½	2	*Arch Dan	200	19	19	19	19
82⅞	71½	7	Armour D pf	100	73	73	73	73
8⅛	3½	..	Arm Ill A	1000	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	3¾
4⅝	1⅞	..	Arm Ill B	1600	2⅛	2	2	2
13¾	5	..	Arnold Cons	300	6½	6½	6½	6¼
46⅛	25	4	Asso Apparl	400	26½	26	26	..
50½	26⅝	2½	Asso Dry G	1900	28½	27	27¼	23
242½	194	10	Atchison	2200	197¼	196	196¾	201¼
108¾	102⅝	5	Atchison pf	200	107¼	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
175½	118	10	Atl Coast L	500	120	118½	119	118
51⅞	22⅜	1¶	Atl Refin	6900	24	22⅛	22⅛	23⅝
106	56¼	4	Atlas Powd	400	57½	56⅝	57	..
106	99½	6	Atlas Powd pf	10	99½	99½	99½	99¾
37	11¼	1‡	Atlas Stores	700	12⅛	11¼	11¼	12
263¾	72¼	4‡	Auburn Auto	2700	78½	72¾	74½	73¼
60	53⅝	3.82	Aust Cred	100	53	53	53	..
10⅜	1⅝	..	Auto Sales	100	2	2	2	2
81¾	37	3	Auto Strop A	400	67¼	63¾	63	63¾
9⅞	3¾	..	Aviation	2100	4¼	4	4	4¼
			—B—					
38	19⅞	1¾	Baldwin	3300	26⅛	25⅛	25⅛	26⅜
122⅞	79⅞	7	Balt & O	7400	83	80⅝	80⅝	82½
84⅝	78¼	4	Balt & O pf	100	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞	..
84½	58¾	3½	Bangor & A	300	60	59¼	60	59⅞
34	15¼	2	Barnsdall A	3900	16⅜	15⅛	16	16½
92	67½	4	Beatrice	1200	77¾	75⅛	75⅛	74
109⅛	101¼	7	Beatrice pf	200	105	104⅞	105	105
70⅛	48½	3	Beechnut	1200	51	48½	48½	50
6⅞	2½	..	Belding H	200	3⅛	3	3	3
57⅞	17½	2	Bendix	4300	19⅞	17½	18¼	19¼
56¼	31⅛	2	Best & Co	900	43	41¼	41¼	42½
110⅛	69⅛	6	Beth Steel	17400	75¾	72½	72⅝	74
29⅞	17	..	Bloom'dale	320	18¼	17	18¼	..
104	99	7	Bl'm'dale pf	30	100¼	100¼	100¼	102
69	16	1½	Bohn Alum	1600	17	16	16½	18
90⅞	60⅛	3¶	Borden	2400	68⅞	66¼	67⅛	68⅞
50½	16½	3	Borg Warner	1200	17½	16½	16½	17⅜
25⅞	12⅛	..	Briggs	18200	15	14	15	14⅞
22¼	4	..	Brockaway	1400	5⅝	4⅛	4⅛	5½
78⅞	58⅝	4	Bklyn Man Tr	1500	67¾	67	67¾	67¾
93¾	84⅞	6	Bklyn Man pf	300	89¾	89⅛	89¾	89
178¼	107	5	Bklyn Un G	500	110	107½	110	108½
30⅝	12⅛	..	Bruns Balke	..	13	13	13	13
*35⅞	5½	..	Bruns Term	100	7½	7½	7½	8
31⅞	13	1	Bucyrus	500	14⅞	14½	14½	15
43	29	2½	Bucy cv pf	300	28	26	26	20
16⅝	5¼	1	Budd Mf g	800	6	5⅝	5⅝	6
14⅝	8⅛	1	Budd Wheel	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8½
74	18½	..	Bullard	1200	19⅛	18¾	19	19½
110⅛	90	8	Burns Br A	100	90	85	85	..
51⅞	25	..	Burroughs	1800	25¾	25⅛	25⅝	26½
48½	27¾	..	Bush Term	200	28¾	28	28	28¼
118	109⅛	..	Bush Big pf	20	108	108	108	..
110	98½	..	Bush T deb	20	99	98	99	99
4¼	1¾	..	Butte Cop	400	2	1¾	2	..
29⅞	12	..	Butterick	200	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	12⅞
112⅞	48½	..	Byers	4000	52	49⅛	50	53
114	108½	7	Byers pf	70	109	109	109	..
			—C—					
77½	48½	4	Calif Pack	400	51¼	51¼	51¼	51⅛
2⅝	⅞	..	Callahan	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
89⅞	36	..	Calu & Ariz	1200	35½	34¼	34¼	36
33⅝	9⅞	..	Calu & Hecla	1000	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	9⅝
57⅜	50	5	Canada Dry	1600	51½	50⅛	50⅛	50⅝
52¼	40	..	Can Pac nwi	200	43½	42¼	42½	43
34¼	19¼	1.60	Cannon Mills	1800	19⅜	19½	19⅜	19⅝
28¾	11⅛	..	Capital Adm	100	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅛
42	30	3	Capital A pf	100	35	35	35	..
362¾	117¼	6	Case Thresh	9500	124⅞	119	121½	125⅛
132	115	7	Case Th pf	120	122½	122	122	..
79¾	37	3	Caterpillar	800	39¼	37½	38	39
12	9	..	Celotex ct	100	9	9	9	..
60	9	3	Celotex	100	9	9	9	9
84⅞	25	7	Celotex pf	10	30	30	30	32½
315	200½	8¶	Cen of NJ	200	212	212	212	..
65⅝	31⅛	4	Cerro de U	1000	31⅛	30¾	30¾	31½
15⅞	4	..	Cert-Teed	100	4	4	4	4⅝
45½	20	..	Cert-Teed pf	100	20	20	20	..
67⅞	18⅝	4.20	Checker Cab	200	21	21	21	22
82½	47	3	Ches Corp	1200	49¼	47⅞	48¼	48½
51⅞	41	2.50	Ches & Ohio	1700	43⅛	41¾	42⅞	42
10	1⅝	..	Chi & Alton	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	2
10⅝	1½	..	Chi & Alton pf	200	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
17¾	6⅞	..	Chi Gt West	100	7⅞	7¼	7¼	7⅞
52⅞	25⅛	..	Chi Gt West pf	400	26	25¼	25¾	26⅞
26⅞	8⅞	..	Chi M&SP	1000	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	9⅞
46¼	13⅞	..	Chi M&SP pf	1800	15⅛	14	14⅜	15
89⅞	45¼	5	Chi & NW	200	46	46	46	47
130	125	7	Chi & NY pf	200	130	130	130	..
37	9⅛	..	Chi Pneu	700	10⅞	10	10	10⅞
125⅛	74	7	Chi RI	200	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞	73
32½	15¼	..	Chick Cot O	100	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	..
67⅝	32½	2.40	Childs	500	35	33½	35	36⅞
65	33	3½	Chile Copper	10	32	32	32	..
43	16⅞	3	Chrysler	3700	17⅞	16⅞	17	17½
49	36	3.60‡	City Ice	400	36	35¾	36	36
98¾	81	6½	City Ice pf	40	80	80	80	80
13¼	3¾	..	City Stores	500	4	3⅞	3⅞	4
20⅞	9⅛	..	Col Bea Oil	400	9⅝	9½	9⅝	9⅝
191⅞	133¼	6	Coca Cola	400	168½	167	168½	170
52⅞	48½	3	Coca Cola A	500	51⅞	51¾	51¾	..
35¾	12	..	Collins & A	400	12¾	12⅛	12⅛	12¾
103⅛	97	6	Col Palb pf	100	102	102	102	102½
77	24¾	..	Colo F&I	1500	27⅝	26½	26⅝	27¾
95	61	3	Colo South	200	59	59	59	61¼
80	68¾	4	Colo So 1 pf	150	77¾	77½	77½	..
87	42¾	2‡	Colum Gas	11000	45½	43⅞	43¼	45¼
110	104¼	6	Col Gas pf A	400	106⅛	105⅝	105⅝	..
199	91	6	Col Carbon	4000	94½	190	190	94⅞
37⅞	10½	¾	Col Graph	4500	12⅜	11⅛	12½	12½
40¾	21	2	Com Cre d	200	21	20¾	20¾	22
95½	76	6½	Com Cr 1pf	50	92	92	92	92
44⅞	31⅞	3	Com Cred A	100	37	37	37	37
87	80	6	Com Inv Tr pf	200	82¼	82¼	82¼	82½
55	27	1.60	Com Inv Tr	300	27½	27	27	27¾
102⅛	89	6½	Com I 6½ %	200	102	102	102	..
23¼	4	..	Com Inv war	300	5	4½	4½	..
38	17½	1	Com Sol	4500	19½	18	18⅜	19
20¼	9⅞	.60	Commwith So	6000	10¼	10	10	10¼
104⅝	99	6	Commwith So pf	600	99⅝	98	99	99¾
			Congoleum	1700	8	7¾	7¾	7⅞
27⅞	12½	2	Con Film	200	15½	15	15	15⅞
28¼	16¼	2	Con Film pf	800	18¼	18⅛	18¼	18¾
136⅞	92¼	4	Con Gas	6300	97	93⅛	94¼	96
105½	99½	5	Con Gas pf	200	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
2	½	..	Con Textile	400	⅝	⅝	⅝	&
22½	11⅜	1.20	Container A	600	15½	14¾	15½	15¾
8½	3¾	..	Conta'ner B	200	4	3¼	4	..
52½	18½	..	Cont Bak A	700	22½	21¼	21¼	22¼
7	3	..	Cont Bak B	400	3⅛	3	3	3⅛
94⅞	66¼	8	Cont Bak pf	100	72	70½	70½	72½
71⅝	46¼	2½	Cont Can	1800	49¼	46½	46½	49⅜
37⅞	11⅝	1	Cont Dia Fib	1200	13½	12⅞	12⅞	13⅛
77⅝	45⅝	2.40	Cont Ins	3000	48½	47	48	47½
8¼	2⅜	..	Cont Motors	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅞
30½	12¾	..	Cont Oil	1800	13½	12½	12½	13⅝
40⅞	12¾	1	Cont Shares	1400	13¾	12¾	13	13
111⅜	75⅛	3‡	Corn Prod	2300	78½	75⅛	75⅛	77⅞
151½	140	7	Corn Prod pf	20	151	151	151	151
33	10	..	Coty	500	12⅞	12⅝	12¾	12
59⅝	32	..	Crown Cork	100	32	32	32	32½
18½	6⅞	1	Crown Zell	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7½
93⅝	62½	5¶	Crucible	1400	63½	62¾	63⅛	63⅛
117	10	7	Crucible pf	40	110	109	109	109
126¼	99	6	Curtis Pub	200	101⅞	100	101¾	103¼
14⅞	4⅛	..	Curtiss Wr	1800	4½	4¼	4¼	4¼
19⅜	5⅜	..	Curtiss Wr A	400	6	5⅞	5⅞	5¾
120	108½	7	Cushman 7%	10	108½	108½	108½	..
90½	50⅛	3½‡	Cutler	1200	51	50½	50½	50½
			—D—					
43⅝	18¾	..	Davison	500	20⅝	20	20	20½
24½	20	7	Deere of	100	22	22	22	..
181	145½	9	Del&Hud	400	147	145¼	145¼	148
153	105	6¶	Del Lack&W	300	106	104	104	105¼
60	35¼	..	Den&RG pf	700	37½	36⅝	37	35½
254½	189	8	Diamond M	100	208	208	208	208
10⅛	6¾	1	Dome Mines	100	8	8	8	8
30⅝	13¾	1.20	Dom Stores	600	14¾	14	14⅜	14¾
145¼	90⅝	4¶	Du Pont	8500	98	92⅝	94¼	96½
123	114½	6	Du Pont deb	2000	120¾	120⅝	120⅝	120½
106⅝	100	5	Duquesne pf	100	106⅛	106	106	..
			—E—					
25½	8	1½	Eastern RM	100	10	10	10	10
255¼	175¾	5¶	East Kodak	2500	188	185¼	185¼	191
37¼	14¼	3	Eaton Axle	1400	14⅞	12⅝	14	14¾
167⅛	2⅛	..	Eitingon	200	3⅜	3¼	3¼	..
62	38	..	Eitingon pf	100	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	40
114⅞	33	6	Elec Auto Lt	2000	40⅝	38	39⅝	40
9⅝	2¼	..	Elec Boat	200	3½	3½	3½	3⅝
103½	44	1	Elec P&L	4500	49	45¼	45⅜	48
112	105	7	Elec P&L pf	200	107⅞	107½	107½	108
102	95	6	El P&L 6% pf	400	96	95⅛	95⅛	95½
79⅝	51⅛	5	Elec Sto Bat	1000	53¼	51⅛	51⅞	52
70⅞	36⅝	3	Equit Bldg	100	35⅛	36⅛	36⅛	37⅛
63⅜	33⅞	..	Erie	700	36⅝	33⅞	35	35⅛
67⅞	50	4	Erie 1 pf	600	51¾	51	51	51
27⅞	22	1½	Ex Buffet	10	23½	23	23	..
			—F—					
50½	27	3	Fairb Morse	300	23¼	23	23	23⅞
27⅞	6⅝	..	Fashion Pk	1300	7	6⅞	6⅞	..
80	19⅞	7	Fash Park pf	120	24½	19⅞	24½	27½
38	19⅛	..	Fed Dept St	800	20	19⅞	19⅝	21
90¼	59⅜	1½	Fed Lt&Tr	200	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	60⅝
98⅞	90	6	Fed L&T pf	20	90⅝	90	90	..
185	97½	..	Fed M&S	100	99	99	99	..
25½	13	3	Fed Screw	400	13¾	13	13½	13¾
12⅛	6	.80	Fed Motor T	100	6	6	6	6
43	28	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	500	28⅝	28	28¼	28½
89⅞	52	2.60	Fidelity Ins	1500	53⅝	52⅝	53	53⅝
33⅛	15⅝	..	Firestone	500	16⅛	15⅜	15⅜	16
67⅞	53⅝	6	Firestone pf	600	56⅝	55⅝	56½	56½
61⅝	41⅝	2½	First Nat St	2000	45	41⅝	42⅜	44⅝
5	1	..	Fisk Rubber	3600	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1¼
21	2⅝	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	980	4½	3⅛	4½	4
21¾	4	..	Fisk 1pf cv	300	4½	4	4	..
50⅞	14	2	Follansbee B	100	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	14½
104⅛	56¼	2	Foster & Wh	2400	61	57⅝	57⅝	62
50	23¼	..	Fourth Nat Inv	100	26	25¼	25¼	26½
28⅝	7	..	Foundation	200	8	8	8	..
57⅞	16½	4	Fox A	21200	37⅝	35¼	37	38
99	83½	7	Frank-Sm pf	10	83½	83½	83½	..
55⅛	33	4¶	Freeport Tx	4300	34⅝	33⅛	33⅛	34⅛
			—G—					
80	50	5	Gamewell	100	50	50	50	..
7¾	1⅛	..	Gardner M	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
108	88½	6	Gen A I pf ww	300	89	89	89	..
111⅞	67⅝	4¶	Gen Am Tk t	1200	69¼	67⅝	69	70⅛
71⅛	29⅛	4	Gen Asphalt	500	31	30¼	30¼	30½
34½	10⅛	..	Gen Cable	300	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛	12
74⅝	29	4	Gen Cable A	1900	29⅞	29	29	30
109⅝	60	7	Gen Cable pf	90	60	60	60	..
95⅝	50½	1.60	Gen Elec	98900	54	50½	51	53⅞
12	11⅛	.60	Gen Elec Sp	300	11⅞	11⅛	11¾	11⅞
51¼	46½	3	Gen Foods	5300	50½	49	49¾	50½
106½	59⅛	6	Gen G&E cv pf	100	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛	..
18⅝	5	.30	Gen G&E A	2900	6¼	6	6⅛	6¼
111	87	7	Gen G&E 7%	20	87	87	87	84
122	100	8	Gen G&E 8%	300	102	100	100	..
59⅞	40½	3¶	Gen Mills	200	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	..
96½	89	6	Gen Mills pf	200	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	..
100⅛	92⅝	5	Gen Mot pf	1300	97⅛	96	96⅛	97
54⅛	32⅞	3¶	Gen Motors	53300	35⅛	33¾	34⅛	35
52⅞	18	6a	Gen Pub Svc	900	22¼	21¼	22	22
41⅛	22⅝	4	Gen O Ad A	500	27½	27	27½	27½
21⅛	5	..	Gen O Ad	400	7	6⅞	6⅞	7
51¼	14¼	..	Gen Theatre	5800	22⅞	20¼	22	23
103⅝	56	5	Gen Ry Sig	1000	641	59	60½	60
19⅝	5½	..	Gen Ry pf	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
100	72	..	Gen Ry pf ww	100	72	72	72	72
90	48	4¶	Gen Refrac	3600	54½	48	52	55
106½	34½	5¶	Gillette	8600	38⅝	35½	36⅝	38½
20⅞	7⅛	..	Gimbel Br	500	8	7⅛	7⅛	8
82½	63	7	Gimbel pf	100	63	63	63	..
38	10½	1.20‡	Glidden	200	10¾	10½	10½	11
18	5	..	Gobel (Adolf)	400	6	5¼	5⅞	6
47⅞	31	3½	Gold Dust	7400	33⅝	31⅝	31¾	33⅛
58½	15⅜	..	Goodrich	800	16	15⅝	15⅝	16
104½	70	7	Goodrich pf	200	70	70	70	..
96⅛	36	5	Goodyear	9600	42	36	37¼	40⅜
102¼	80	7	Goodyear 1pf	100	80	80	80	..
28⅞	7	..	Gotham Hos	200	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	..
13⅝	4	..	Graham-P	900	4½	4	4½	4⅛
10⅝	4½	..	Graham-P cts	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
59⅞	13⅝	2	Granby	300	14⅝	13⅛	13⅛	13¾
52	27¾	1¶	Grand Silver	500	28	27¾	27¾	30
20⅝	10	..	Grand Union	800	10⅞	10½	10½	10¾
50⅝	25	4	Granite City	400	26	25	25	25⅛
102	64⅛	5	Grt Nor pf	300	66⅛	65⅛	65⅛	65⅞
25⅜	16	.75	Grt Nor Ore	700	19⅛	19	19	19
24½	15⅛	1.40	Grt W Sug	900	16⅛	16	16½	..
28	5	..	Grisby Gru	6200	5⅝	5⅛	5¼	5¾
46½	17⅝	..	Gulf Mobile	100	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18
98¼	82	6	Gulf Mo pf	600	83	82	82	83¼
80	28	..	Gulf Steel	400	28¼	28¼	28¼	29
			—H—					
33	26	1½	Hack Wt	30	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛
30	26	1¾	Hack pf A	20	28	28	28	..
23¼	7⅛	..	Hahn Dpt St	1300	8⅞	8½	8¾	8⅞
86½	59	6½	Hahn Dpt pf	300	62½	62	62	62½
31¾	17⅝	2	Hall Print	200	19	18½	19	18½
47½	42	1.80	Hamilton W	100	42½	42½	42½	42½
98	85	7	Hanna 1pf	20	92	92	92	..
72¼	45	2	Harbison	600	45	45	45	45
72	43	6	Havana pf	10	43	43	43	..
61	46	2¶	Hawaiian P	100	49	49	49	..
17¾	3⅝	..	Hayes Body	100	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
31	16	1.80	Hercules Mot	100	16	16	16	16
125¾	117	7	Herc P pf	10	120	120	120	120
109	70	5	Hershey Ch	100	81¾	79	79⅛	81
108¾	83½	4¶	Hershey pf	500	93⅞	92¼	92¼	93
12⅝	5	..	Hollander	100	5½	5½	5½	..
41¼	26¼	2½¶	Holland F	100	32	32	32	32
29	5	..	Houdaille B	1100	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
116⅞	46	10¶	Houston Oil	5200	52	46	47	52⅞
11⅝	9¾	..	Houston O w	4300	11¾	9¾	10¼	..
68⅞	49	4	Household F pf	100	68½	68½	68½	68½
41⅞	21¼	4¶	Howe Sound	1000	22½	22¼	22½	22¾
53⅝	41	3½	Hud Man	400	42¾	42¼	42¼	42⅝
62⅞	20¾	.75	Hudson Mot	1200	22⅞	20¾	20¾	22½
26⅝	7¾	2¶	Hupp Motors	1000	8¼	8	8	8¼
			—I—					
126¾	97¼	7	Ill Central	400	100⅞	97¼	97½	101
32	15⅝	2	Ind Oil & G	700	17	15⅞	16	16¾
17	3⅛	..	Indian Mot	200	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3¼
28⅝	6	..	Indian Ren	7300	6⅞	6	6	6¾
124	31	5a	Ind Rayon	300	40⅝	39¾	40	41
239	154¼	4¶	Ingersoll R	100	176	176	176	180
98	64	4½	Inland Steel	600	66	64	64	66⅝
39⅞	8	4	Inspiration	1200	8½	8	8	8¾
17⅞	8	.45	Insurance Sh	300	8⅝	8	8	8¼
13½	8¾	.60	Insuran Sh ctf	100	8⅞	8⅜	8⅜	8⅞
39½	20⅝	..	Interboro RT	300	26½	26	26	26⅝
8½	3⅝	..	Int Agri	100	4	4	4	4¼
67⅛	42¼	7	Int Agri ppf	200	47¼	47	47¼	..
197½	131	6‡	Int Business	1500	141	138	139	141¾
19⅝	10	.25	Int Carriers	600	10⅝	10	10⅝	10⅝
75⅝	55	4	Int Cement	100	58	58	58	57
14½	3⅛	..	Int Combus	1400	3½	3¼	3¼	3⅜
115⅝	56¼	2½	Int Harv	6600	61½	56¼	59⅞	63½
146½	140½	7	Int Harv pf	100	145½	145½	145½	145½
54	28⅝	2b	Int Hyd El	1300	30⅝	29½	30	30½
92	62	4	Int Match pf	1300	67	62	62	66⅞
33	16	..	Int M Mar	1000	17¼	16	16	17
4⅝	16½	7	Int Nickel pf	45700	18⅝	16⅞	17¼	18¼
88	45	7	Int Paper 7%	100	45	45	45	..
31⅛	8¼	2.40	Int P&P A	500	9¾	9½	9¾	9
58⅝	20	3	Int Print Ink	100	20	20	20	..
45⅜	31	3	Int Salt	300	37⅛	36¼	36⅝	37
62	53	3	Int Shoe	200	53	52½	52½	53
117	55½	6¶	Int Silver	400	56	55½	56	..
112¼	101½	7	Int Silver pf	10	101½	101½	101½	..
77⅝	25⅛	2	Int Tel &T	9700	29⅞	28	28⅞	29½
23⅞	14⅝	1	Interlake	700	16	15⅛	15⅛	15½
40	17¼	2	Inter Dep St	200	18¼	17¾	17¾	18¼
80	60	..	Int DS xw	50	73	73	73	72
29	8	2	Inv Equ	200	8⅝	8½	8½	8⅝
43	27	4	Island Cr	100	28	28	28	27
			—J—					
146⅝	64½	3	Johns Man	2300	72½	67⅝	68½	70⅛
5½	⅝	..	Jordan Mot	400	¾	⅝	⅝	¾
			—K—					
70	64	4	Kan C So pf	200	64	64	64	..
41½	15	2.50	Kayser	500	17¾	17½	17½	17½
20½	16⅛	1½	Kaufmn D S	100	17	17	17	17
150	85	7	Keith Alb pf	100	95	95	95	..
6⅛	1⅞	..	Kelly Spring	200	3⅛	2	2	2⅛
38⅞	19¼	2	Kelsey Wh	500	20⅝	20	20½	20½
28⅝	7½	..	Kelvinator	800	9	8¾	9	9
89	48	6¶	Kendall pf	10	54	54	54	50
62⅝	25¼	2	Kennecott	18900	26	25¼	25¼	26⅛
59	42	2½‡	Kimberly	500	44	43	43	43⅝
8½	1¾	..	Kolster Rad	600	2	1¾	1¾	2
3	1	..	Kolster Rad cts	200	1½	1	1	1⅛
36¾	26⅛	1.60	Kresks	2300	26⅞	26¼	26¼	26½
35⅝	23⅝	1.60	Kreuger Toll	4300	25¼	24⅝	24⅝	25⅝
40⅛	21	1‡	Kroger	3500	24⅛	23	23	23⅝
			—L—					
11	3½	..	Lee Rubber	100	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅞
42	16	2	Leh P Cem	400	17	16	16	16⅝
108½	100	7	Leh PC pf	110	100	100	100	..
17½	7⅛	..	Leh V Coal	400	8⅞	8½	8½	8¼
84⅞	54	3½¶	Leh Val RR	100	55	55	55	55⅛
97¼	60	3	Lehman	2600	62¾	60⅛	60⅛	62⅝
31½	14⅛	1	Libbey Ow	400	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	..
49¼	18½	..	Lima Loco	300	22⅜	22	22	22
45⅞	37	2.60	Link Belt	100	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	..
81⅞	45⅛	4	Liquid Car	300	49	49	49	50
95¾	42⅛	3	Loews Inc	200	56¾	53⅛	54½	57¼
6⅞	3	..	Loft Inc	600	3⅜	3	3	3⅛
15⅝	7	..	Long Bell A	100	7	7	7	..
70¼	50⅝	2.60¶	Loose-Wiles	200	51½	51⅞	52	53⅛
51¼	30¼	1¾	Lou G&E A	100	32⅝	30½	31⅛	31⅞
12	4⅝	..	Lou Oil Ref	2600	6½	5⅛	6½	6
44	14½	..	Ludlum Stl	400	15	14¾	15	15½
			—M—					
70	46	2	McCory B	20	46	46	46	..
97	78	6	McCory pf	10	83½	83½	83½	..
19½	14¾	1	McIntyre	100	17	17⅛	17⅛	..
89⅛	61	4¶	McKeesport	1300	72¼	71	71¼	72
20¼	10½	..	McLellan	500	11	10⅝	10⅝	10½
68½	42⅛	6	Mack Trucks	700	45¾	43½	44	44⅞
159¼	106⅛	2¶	Macy	800	110	106¼	107	111½
52½	20⅛	3	Magma Cop	1300	21	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
15	10	..	Mandel Bros	100	10	10	10	10
75	46½	7	Man Elv gtd	110	59¾	54¼	54¼	59
42½	24	.80	Man Elv mg	1400	36	34	36	36⅞
24⅝	9	1	Man Shirt	600	9⅞	9¾	9¾	9⅝
10⅜	2	..	Maracaibo	200	3½	3	3½	2¾
32½	26¼	1.20	Marine Mid	2000	26¾	26⅛	26⅛	26¾
55	26½	2¶	Marlin Rock	800	27½	26¼	26¼	27
30⅞	5¼	..	Marmon	200	5¾	5½	5½	5¼
43½	34½	2½	Marshall F	500	34⅞	34½	34½	35
8¼	3	..	Mart-Parry	1100	6¾	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
136	115	7	Math Alk pf	20	134	134	134	..
61⅝	33⅝	2¶	May Dept S	300	36	34⅜	35	37
23	7	1	Maytag	200	7½	7½	7½	7½
84½	71	6	Maytag 1pf	100	71	71	71	..
23⅜	22½	1.80	Metro-Gld pf	100	25	25	25	25
37	13⅝	..	Mex Seabd	4100	15¾	14½	14½	15¼
33⅞	8¼	..	Miami Cop	900	9	8¼	8¼	9
77	41¼	2½¶	Mich Steel	200	45¼	41½	45¼	42
33	17⅝	2	Mid Cont	5300	18½	17⅝	17⅝	18⅝
53	19⅝	3	Midland St	500	21	19⅝	21	20¼
110	80	8	Midland pf	100	82	82	82	85
28⅞	6½	..	Min Moline	400	7⅛	7	7	7
66⅝	26⅛	2	Mo K&T	1700	28¼	26⅜	26⅞	26⅜
108⅞	86	7	Mo K&T pf	300	88¼	88	88	89
98½	42	..	Mo Pac	1500	42¼	42⅛	42⅛	42¼
145½	100	5	Mo Pac pf	300	103½	103	103	104
40	14	..	Mohawk	100	15	15	15	15
63¾	24½	2‡	Monsanto Ch	700	25¼	24¼	24½	25⅛
49⅞	21⅝	3	Mont Ward	7600	24⅞	23	23⅝	24⅞
72	48⅞	4.40	Morrel & S	100	52¾	52¾	52¾	..
2	¾	.20	Mother Lode	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	¾
11⅝	1½	..	Mot Met G&E	600	2⅛	2	2	..
81	29	2	Motor Prod	100	31	31	31	32
34	15½	3	Motor Wheel	1200	17⅛	16⅛	16½	16½
20⅝	8	..	Mullins Body	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
64⅞	38¼	7	Mullins pf	80	40	40	40	40
25¼	9⅝	2a	Murray Body	2300	11½	10⅝	10⅞	10¾
43½	35	2	Myers Bros	200	35¼	35	35	35½
			—N—					
53½	28	4	Nash Mot	6200	30	28	28½	30
26¼	7⅞	1½	Nat Acme	300	8⅝	8½	8½	9
20	4⅝	..	Nat Bellas H	1100	5⅛	5	5	5
93	71	2.80	Nat Bisc	6800	76⅛	74½	75¼	76⅝
152	242½	7	Nat Bisc pf	100	150	150	150	..
83½	30	..	Nat Cash R	2100	32⅝	30⅝	31	33
62	40½	2‡	Nat Dairy	7000	43¾	42½	42½	42¾
24½	10	1	Nat Dept Sto	100	10	10	10	10
39½	22½	2	Nat Distil	700	24	23½	23¾	..
33½	17¾	2	Nat Enam	300	20¾	20⅜	20⅜	20
189⅛	116½	5¶	Nat Lead	200	119	119	119	120
58⅝	30⅛	1	Nat Pw & Lt	6200	33⅜	31⅝	32¼	33⅝
4½	1	..	Nat Radiat	100	33	33	33	..
62½	45⅛	2	Nat Steel	1300	46½	45⅞	46	46
124⅝	85	5	Nat Supply	400	85¼	85	85	85¼
116	106½	7	Nat Sup pf	30	109	109	109	109
98⅝	61⅝	5	Nat Surety	1500	63⅝	63	63	63¼
41⅞	16¼	1	Nat Tea	200	17¾	17	17	17
32⅝	9½	..	Nev Cons	4700	10	9½	9¾	10
129	119	7	New OT&M	150	119	119	119	..
58	22	..	Newton Steel	300	23	23	23	24⅝
192¾	135½	8	NY Central	3900	139½	135⅝	135⅝	138
144	89	6	NY C&StL	600	89	88	88	89
324	174¾	5	NY&Harlem	90	185	184	184	185
32	14½	1.20	NY Invest	700	15½	14¾	15⅛	15¼
129⅛	89⅝	6	NY NH&H	400	90	89⅝	89⅝	92
135⅛	116	7	NY NH&H pf	400	117	116½	117	117¼
17⅛	6	..	NY Ont & W	200	6½	6⅛	6½	6⅞
2½	⅛	..	NY State Ry	30	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
117	117	7	NY Stm 7%	10	115	115	115	..
106⅛	100	6	NY Stm 6%	10	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	104⅞
265	212½	10	Norf & West	400	215½	213⅛	213⅛	215½
92½	83	4	Norf & W pf	10	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	90
132⅞	80⅝	10a	No Am	11200	87⅝	82½	84	85⅝
57	51	3	No Am pf	200	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛
105⅛	100¾	6	No Am Ed pf	100	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
15⅝	5⅞	..	No Am Aviat	2900	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
97	58½	5	No Pa	500	59	57⅛	57⅛	58⅛
4	¾	..	Norwalk T	200	¾	¾	¾	..
			—O—					
22	22	2	Ohio Oil	10500	22⅞	22⅛	22⅛	22⅜
34⅛	5	..	Olive-Farm	200	6	6	6	6
48⅛	8	3	Oliver cv pf	100	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
8⅝	2⅝	..	Omnibus	700	3	2⅝	2⅝	3⅛
86	29⅛	3	Oppenheim	100	30	30	30	31
80⅝	55	2½	Otis Elev	300	59	58½	58⅛	59
128⅝	118⅛	6	Otis Elev pf	160	128	128	128	..
38⅞	16⅞	2½	Otis Steel	100	18	18	18	18⅝
74⅞	53	4	Outlet Co	20	59	59	59	..
60⅝	37	3	Owens Ill	300	39⅛	38	38	39
			—P—					
19⅛	10	..	Pac Cat 2pf	10	11	11	11	11
74⅝	46⅝	2	Pac Gas	1400	49½	47	47⅝	49
107⅞	64	3	Pac Lighting	400	65	65	65	66
178	129	7	Pac Tel&Tel	10	130	130	130	129
23⅝	9⅛	1	Packard M	9500	10	9⅝	9⅝	9⅞
67½	47⅛	..	Pan-Am B	1700	40	47⅛	47⅛	47⅜
12⅝	3⅛	..	Panhandle	500	3½	3	3	3½
77⅛	46⅛	4	Paramount	14900	49⅝	47	47⅛	50
35⅝	10	..	Park & Tilford	100	10	10	10	10
4⅝	1⅛	..	Park Utah	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
26⅛	4⅞	.60	Parmalee Tr	100	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅝
9	2⅝	..	Pathe Exch	300	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
10⅞	5	..	Pathe Ex A	200	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
141	32⅞	9½	Patino M	100	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅝
14	3⅝	..	Peerless Mot	200	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	..
55⅝	23⅛	1	Penicke & F	500	36⅞	36⅛	36⅞	37¼
12	4⅛	..	Penn Dix C	1200	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
55½	25⅛	..	Penn Dix pf	300	27	26	26	..
80	35⅜	3	J C Penney	1000	41⅞	38⅞	39	42
86⅝	64⅞	4	Penn RR	3100	66⅝	65⅝	65⅞	66⅛
325	212	8	Peoples Gas	800	220	215	218	219¼
164½	122	6¶	Pere Marq	100	122	122	122	..
99	91½	5	Pere M pf	10	92	92	92	..
101	94¾	5	Pere M ppf	30	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
22¼	17⅛	1.50	Pet Milk	100	19¼	19¼	19¼	..
27¼	11	1.50	Petroleum	4000	12⅛	11⅝	11⅝	12
44⅝	25¾	3	Phelps Dodge	100	25¾	25¾	25¾	26½
104	100	6	Phila Co pf	100	100	100	100	100
28⅞	11⅜	..	Phila Read	3700	13	11¾	12	13⅜
44¾	21	2‡¶	Phillips Pet	4500	22⅞	21¼	21¼	22½
2½	⅞	..	Pierce Oil	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
7½	2¼	..	Pierce Pet	1300	3¼	2⅞	3	3⅛
37¾	27	2¶	Pillsbury	1000	29¾	29½	29½	29½
50⅞	37½	3.14	Pirelli Co	800	38½	38¼	38¼	37⅞
78½	34	..	Pitts Coal	100	35	35	35	..
110	75	..	Pitts Coal pf	200	75	75	75	..
160⅛	151	7	Pitts Ft W pf	50	158½	158½	158½	..
22⅞	15¼	1.40¶	Pitts Scr & B	600	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	15⅞
24¾	9⅛	..	Pitts-United	200	16¾	16¾	16¾	17
15⅞	4	..	Pitts Ter	100	5	5	5	6
45	28½	..	Pitts Ter pf	100	32	32	32	..
22⅞	19	..	Pittston	100	19	19	19	..
34⅜	16¾	2	Poore & Co B	800	17⅞	17½	17½	17
54	22	2¶	Prairie O&G	100	25	24	24	24¾
60	27½	3¶	Prairie P L	600	28¾	28	28⅛	29
16⅜	4⅛	..	Press Steel	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	5
78⅞	52⅝	2.40	Proctor & G	1500	67⅛	66½	66⅝	66⅝
11⅞	4	..	Prod & Ref	100	4	4	4	4⅛
40	25½	..	Prod & R pf	50	25½	25½	25½	25½
123¾	80	3.40	Pub Serv	9300	84⅞	80	80½	84⅛
100	91¾	5	Pub Serv 5%	200	97¾	97¾	97¾	..
117	106½	6	Pub Service 6%	200	113	111	111	113
158	113	8	Pub Service 8%	100	151	151	151	151
112	107¼	6	Pb Sv EG pf	500	110⅛	110	110	110¾
89¾	55⅜	4	Pullman	1400	58	56	56	57¼
27¼	12¼	..	Pure Oil	8900	15⅛	12⅛	12⅛	15
114¼	106	8	Pure Oil pf	10	108	106	108	107
88⅞	52	4	Purity Bk	100	54½	54½	54½	56½
69⅞	20¼	..	Radio	35100	23¼	20⅞	21½	23½
85	54¼	5	Radi pf B	100	58½	57	57	57¾
50	17½	..	Radio Keith	35260	22	19¾	20¼	22
58⅞	19¾	2.60	Raybestos	600	20½	20	20	20¾
50½	44⅛	2	Reading 1pf	200	47	47	47	..
64⅞	34⅝	5	Real Silk H	100	37½	37½	37½	..
46½	18	1.60	Rem Rand	3600	18⅞	18¼	18¾	18⅝
14⅞	8⅛	.80¶	Reo Motors	100	10½	10½	10½	10¾
79½	18	..	Repub Stl	2300	20	19⅝	19⅝	19¾
95¼	59½	6	Repub Stl pf	900	60	59½	59½	60
30	10	..	Revere C&B	300	12½	12¼	12¼	..
34¾	14	2	Rey Metal	400	17½	17	17	17⅞
7½	2	..	Reynolds S	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
28¼	6⅝	2	Richfield Oil	1300	7⅜	6⅝	7	7¼
25¾	8¼	..	Rio Grande O	1700	9⅜	8¼	8⅝	8⅞
43¾	21	2.20	Rossia Ins	100	23	21⅝	21⅝	23½
56½	43	3.21	Royal Dutch	1000	44⅞	43¾	44⅜	45⅛
			—S—					
122⅝	53⅝	5	Safeway S	2500	62	52⅛	53⅝	60½
99⅞	87	6	Safew S 6%	200	93½	93½	93½	..
109⅞	97	7	Safew S 7%	50	100	100	100	..
57¼	20	2¶	St Joseph	200	29⅛	29	29	30
118⅞	64½	8	StL & SF	400	70	69½	69½	70
101	80	6	StL & SW pf	100	80	80	80	..
31¾	15⅛	2	Savage A	700	17⅛	17	17	16⅛
12½	1¾	..	Seabd AL	1500	2½	2¼	2¼	2½
28	3	..	Seabd AL pf	100	3¾	3½	3½	3⅛
100⅝	48⅞	2½‡	Sears Roe	7400	53	49⅞	50	52¼
23	4⅝	..	Sec Nat Inv	100	5½	5½	5½	5¾
3½	1⅝	..	Seneca Cop	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
13½	4½	..	Servel	1500	5	4½	4½	5
32¾	10¾	..	Sharon	200	11½	11¼	11¼	10¾
27¾	16¼	..	Sharp Dohme	200	16½	16¼	16¼	..
52	25⅝	1¶	Shattuck	1300	29⅝	26¾	27¼	38⅝
25½	9¾	..	Shell Union	4900	10⅝	9¾	10	10½
106¼	82	5.50	Shell Un pf	200	82	81	81	83
94⅞	15	..	Simmons	3700	16¾	15⅛	15⅞	16½
37	8½	1.60	Simms Pet	6200	11	8½	10	11
32	13¼	2¶	Sinclair	4200	14¼	13⅜	13⅛	14¼
42	19½	2	Skelly Oil	400	20¼	19½	19½	20¼
36¾	15	..	Snider pf	300	15½	15	15	..
118	95½	5.50	Sol Am pf ww	100	102	102	102	..
72	48	2	So Calif Ed	1300	48¼	48⅛	48⅛	48⅞
127	104	6	So Pacific	1300	106¼	104½	104½	106
30¾	11⅛	2¶	So PR Sug	1000	15	14¾	15	14¼
136¾	68¾	8	So Railway	1500	72⅝	70⅛	71⅞	72
37¾	19⅞	..	Spang Chal	100	29	29	29	..
30½	11¾	1	Sparks With	1300	13¾	12½	12½	13⅝
10½	3	..	Spear & Co	20	3	3	3	3
36½	10⅛	..	Spicer Co	200	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	10⅝
114¼	108	..	Sta Gas 7% pf	100	108½	108½	108½	..
29¼	15⅝	1.50	Sta Brands	12500	17½	16⅝	16⅞	16⅞
129¼	72⅛	3.50	Sta Gas	2500	76	72⅛	72½	77
15½	3⅝	..	Sta Inv	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4
106⅝	98	5	Sta Oil Ex	300	105⅛	105	105	..
75	51⅛	2.50‡	Sta Oil Cal	4900	54	51⅝	51¼	52¾
49	19	2	Sta Oil Kan	400	21½	21	21	21½
84⅞	53⅛	1¶	Sta Oil NJ	12900	56¾	53⅛	53⅝	56⅛
40⅜	26	1.60	Sta Oil NY	5600	26⅝	26	26	26¼
47¾	21	2¶	Starret Co	100	23⅝	22½	23⅝	23
20½	5¼	..	Sterling	200	5¼	5⅛	5¼	5½
14¾	8¾	1.20	Sterling pf	100	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	..
48	31½	3	Ster cv pf	100	32½	32	32	..
47	17½	2	St-Warner	1400	19⅞	18¼	18¼	18⅛
113⅞	54	4	Stone & Web	2500	58⅝	54½	55½	58
47¼	21¼	3	Stuebadker	2300	24⅛	21⅜	21⅜	24
125	116	7	Stuebdak pf	100	122	122	122	..
1⅝	¼	..	Sub Boat	1000	¼	¼	¼	..
70	50	1½	Sun Oil	700	56	53	53	53⅞
108½	102½	6	Sun Oil pf	100	106⅛	106	106⅛	107⅞
9⅞	1⅛	..	Super Oil	400	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
45⅛	32½	2½	Superheater	100	34	34	34	35
23⅞	7⅛	..	Super Steel	200	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	7⅛
18⅞	8½	1	Sweets Co	100	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
17⅝	5¼	..	Symington A	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5¼
			—T—					
36¼	15⅝	1.20¶	Telautograph	100	17¼	17¼	17¼	..
17	8½	1	Tenn Cop	300	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8¾
60⅛	39⅛	2	Tex Co	27200	42⅞	39⅞	40	43
67⅜	48⅝	4	Tex Gulf S	3400	52½	51⅝	51¾	51⅝
145	107	5	Tex & Pac	300	111	110	110	..
14½	5⅝	..	Tex & P Coal	1300	6⅛	5¾	5¾	6
32⅝	13⅝	..	Tex & P LT	3300	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛	16¼
28⅞	16⅞	1.60	Thatcher	200	18	17¾	17¾	17½
20⅞	7	..	Thermoid	200	7½	7	7	7
32	23¼	2.40	The Fair	200	23½	21¼	23½	23¼
110	102	7	The Fair pf	20	108½	108½	108½	108½
47½	27	3	Thompson	600	30	29½	29⅞	30
17½	9⅜	.60	Tidewat As	24300	10¼	9¾	10	10½
89⅞	70	6	Tidewat A pf	100	70	70	70	..
21⅛	8	.60	Timken-Det	200	9⅛	9	9	9¼
80⅛	48¼	3	Timken	4400	51⅞	48⅛	50⅛	51⅞
25⅞	16½	1	Transamer	43100	17⅞	16½	17⅞	17½
20¼	9⅛	..	Tri-Cont	2400	10	9⅛	9½	9⅞
22⅝	8	1	Trans-& W	200	8⅛	8	8	8⅛
86½	89¼	6	Tri-Cont pf	300	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜
41⅞	26¼	2.50	Trico	600	30⅝	29	30⅛	30⅞
37½	22½	1.20¶	Truscon S	100	24	24	24	24⅝
36⅞	7½	4	Twin City	100	7½	7½	7½	7½
			—U—					
138	65	5	Underwood	800	70	66	66½	69½
19¼	9⅛	..	Un Bag & P	100	12¼	12¼	12¼	12
116⅝	59½	2.60	Un Carbide	16200	63¼	59½	60⅝	63¾
50	28	2¶	Un Oil Cal	8600	30⅛	28⅜	29	30
242¾	192¼	10	Un Pacific	600	197	194	194	197⅝
88⅝	82¼	4	Un Pac pf	200	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛
38⅛	25⅛	1.60	Un Tk Car	200	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25¼
99	32⅛	..	Uni Air T	19300	36⅜	33⅛	33⅞	36⅛
54⅝	35	1.60	Uni Biscuit	200	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛
84	30⅜	2	Uni Carbon	1200	33⅛	30⅜	30⅜	33⅛
52	20⅞	.50	Unit Corp	44300	22⅞	21⅛	21⅛	22⅝
53½	41⅛	3	Unit Corp pf	1000	49	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝
19⅛	3⅛	..	Uni El Coal	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
105	70	4	Uni Fruit	1300	72⅝	70¼	70¼	72¼
49⅞	28½	1.20	Uni Gas Imp	13900	30⅜	28⅝	28⅞	29⅞
104½	97	5	Uni G Imp pf	100	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	102⅝
14	4	..	Uni Paperbd	200	4	4	4	..
32⅞	23	2	Uni Piece Dye	800	25⅛	23½	25⅛	24¼
114	97	6½	Uni P Dye pf	200	107	107	107	..
20⅜	8⅛	..	US Dist	200	8½	8½	8½	8½
32⅞	9	..	US & For Sec	200	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
30⅝	12¼	2	US Hoffman	100	12½	12½	12½	..
139⅞	58¼	6¶	US Ind Alco	600	62⅝	60⅛	61⅛	61
15½	6	..	US Leather	300	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛	6⅞
26	9	..	US Lea A	300	9⅛	9½	9½	9½
38¼	18½	2	US Pipe&Fd	3300	26⅜	25	25⅛	26
75½	32	3	US Realty	800	36⅛	35¼	35⅛	34⅛
35	11	..	US Rubber	1400	13	12	12	13
63⅞	21½	..	US Rub 1 pf	400	24⅛	24	24	23
36⅛	17½	1	US Smelt	1300	20	20	20	20
53⅛	42	3.50	US Smelt pf	100	43	43	43	43¼
198⅝	144½	7	US Steel	68000	149⅛	144⅞	145⅛	149⅛
151¼	141	7	US Steel pf	300	147⅜	147⅜	147⅜	147⅝
9	2⅝	..	Univ Pipe	500	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
45⅞	20	2b	Util P&Lt A	2500	27⅛	25⅞	26	26½
			—V—					
7⅛	1½	..	Vadsco	200	1½	1½	1½	1¼
143¼	46⅝	3	Vanadium	33600	52¼	48½	48⅞	51⅞
8⅞	2⅛	..	Va-C Chem	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅝
34¼	18¾	..	Va-C Ch 6%	200	20½	20¼	20½	21
83⅝	73½	7	Va-C Ch 7%	200	75¼	75¼	75¼	..
34	13	..	Va IC&C	110	25	20⅛	20⅛	..
50¼	38	..	Va IC&C pf	20	70	70	70	..
136	44	4	Vulcan	90	43	43	43	52½
			—W—					
89¼	57	5	Wabash pf A	300	57	57	57	..
31⅜	24¼	1.50	Waldorf	100	25	25	25	25
54	21½	..	Ward Bk A	80	23½	22	22	23
15⅝	4⅛	..	Ward Bk B	700	6	5½	5½	6
77⅛	58	7	Ward Bk pf	400	53⅛	53	53	..
80¼	16⅛	..	Warner Br A	29500	21⅜	19½	20¼	21⅝
27	7	..	Warner Quin	1500	7⅛	7	7	7
63½	32⅛	3	Warren Br	1200	33½	32¼	32⅝	34
43½	23¼	2	Warren F&P	200	26⅞	25	26	26
29⅞	22	2	Wesson O	100	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	..
59½	50½	4	Wesson O pf	200	54	53⅜	53⅜	54
110	99	7	W Pen El A	30	104¼	104	104	..
104	97¼	6	W Pen El pf	30	99	99	99	99
112½	103⅛	7	W Pen E 7%	20	109	109	109	..
111½	104⅝	6	W Pen P 6%	60	108½	108½	108½	108½
118½	113⅞	7	W Pen P 7%	10	116	116	116	..
50	20	4	Wn Dairy A	100	23	23	23	..
24⅛	4⅞	..	Wn Dairy B	200	5½	5½	5½	5⅞
36	14¼	..	Wn Md	1300	15¼	14½	14½	15
30½	11	..	Wn Pac	200	11½	11	11	..
53½	26⅛	..	Wn Pac pf	100	30	30	30	30
219⅝	133½	8	Wn Union	500	139⅛	137	139⅛	141
52	32⅛	3	Westg A B	1200	33⅛	32⅛	32⅛	33½
197⅞	112	5	Westg El pf	770	117	112	113	119⅞
201½	104	5	Westg Elec	67700	112¼	104	106	113⅞
48⅛	22½	..	Weston In	200	23½	23	23	..
59½	30	..	Westvaco	100	32	32	32	..
54⅝	36½	4¶	Whi Rock	300	44⅞	44	44⅞	44
43	27	2	Whi Motor	300	28	28	28	28⅛
13⅞	3½	..	Whi Sew Mach	633	4	3⅝	4	3½
21	10½	..	Wilcox Oil	400	10½	10	10	10⅛
11	4	..	Willys-Overland	6300	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4¼
83	49	7	Willys-Overland pf	400	49	49	49	..
11	6⅛	..	Wilson A	200	6½	6⅛	6⅛	..
54⅝	40	3.50	Wilson pf	100	40¼	40¼	40¼	..
72⅝	57⅝	2.40	Woolworth	7200	64	61⅛	61⅛	63⅝
169	67¼	..	Wor Pump	2300	81	74¾	75	80
93	78	6	Wor Pump B	900	87	87	87	..
81	66⅛	4	Wrigley	100	68	68	68	68
			—Y—					
32¾	10⅛	..	Yel Truck	25000	11	10¾	11	12
47	10⅛	3	Young S & W	2800	20⅛	19⅛	19⅛	20⅛

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. aPayable in stock. bPayable in cash or stock. ePayable in script. dPaid to date in 1930.

New York Curb Market

By the Associated Press

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	12:30
1 Air Invest vtc	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1 Alum Co Am pf	109½	109½	109½
13 Am Capital B	5	5	5
2 Am Cap pr pf	65	65	65
6 Am Cities P&L B	10	10	10
7 Am Com Pow A	17⅞	17⅛	17⅞
15 Am Cyan B	11	10⅝	10⅝
2 Am Equities	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
6 Am & Fgn Pow war	23⅝	21⅞	21⅞
13 Am Gas & El	93⅞	92⅛	92⅛
1 Am Invest B	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
3 Am Light & Trac	51½	51¼	51½
1 Am Maracaibo	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2 Am Nat Gas	7⅝	7¾	7¾
57 Am Sup Power	15⅝	15	15
4 Am Ut & Gen B vtc	5⅝	5½	5⅛
1 Anch Post Fence	6¼	6¼	6¼
2 Anglo Chi C Nit	15	15	15
1 Appalach Gas	7¼	7¼	7¼
1 Ark Nat Gas	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
13 Ark Nat Gas A	7⅞	7¾	7¾
2 Asso El Ind Ltd	5¼	5¼	5¼
8 Asso Gas & El A	25	25	25
1 Autom Mus A	1¾	1¾	1¾
B			
1 Bickford	17	17	17
5 Bliss E W	15⅛	15	15
24 Blue Ridge cvt pf	34¼	34	34
16 Braz Tr & Lt	25	24	24
1 Burco	5	5	5
1 Burco cv pf	36	36	36
1 Burco war	⅞	⅞	⅞
1 Burma Ltd	¾	¾	¾
C			
1 Cable R Tube vtc	1¾	1¾	1¾
1 Can Marc Wireless	3	3	3
11 Cent Pub Ser A	21	20¾	20¾
19 Cen States El	14⅝	14	14¼
65 Cities Service	24⅝	24¼	24¼
5 Colon Oil	3	3	3
1 Colts Pat Fire	22	22	22
2 Colum Oil&G vtc	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
2 Colum Pict vtc	30	29⅞	30
†60 Somwlth Edison	251	250½	251
31 Comwlth&So war	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
3 Commun Wat Wks	10¾	10⅝	10¾
1 Cons Dairy	8¼	8¼	8¼
4 Cons G&E Balt	95⅛	94⅞	94⅞
1 Cosden Oil	7	7	7
16 Creole Pet	4¼	4⅛	4¼
8 Crown Cent Pet	⅜	¼	¼
1 Crown C Intl A	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
D			
49 De Forest	3⅛	3	3
1 Detroit Aircraft	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
16 Diam Match new	15½	15	15
5 Diam Match pf new	24¾	24¾	24¾
1 Dresser Mfg B	28½	28½	28½
10 Duquesne Gas	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝
27 Durant Mot	1⅝	1½	1½
1 Duval Tex Sul	3	3	3
E			
22 East Gas & Fuel	22	22	22
1 East States Pow B	20	20	20
2 Eisler Elec	6¼	6	6¼
205 El Bond & Sh	54¼	53⅛	54
2 El Bond & Sh pf	105	104⅝	105
1 El P & L opt war	29	29	29
4 Emp Steel	6	6	6
1 Eng Gold Mines	½	½	½
3 Europ El A	9¾	9	9
1 Europe El deb rts	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
F			
6 Fabrics Finish	⅞	⅜	⅜
1 Fairchild Avia A	2	2	2
2 Fairey Avia .12	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
1 Ford Mot Can A	20	20	20
18 Ford Mot Ltd	16¾	16⅛	16⅛
6 Gen Aviation Corp	10¼	9⅞	10¼
G			
17 Gen Bak	2⅛	2	2
2 Gen Bak pf	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛
8 Gen Elec Ltd ret	11	10⅞	10⅞
3 Gen Fireproof	29⅞	28	28
250 †Gen G & El cv pf B	61⅛	60⅞	60⅞
2 Gen Thea Aq	16½	16¼	16¼
1 Glean Comb Harv	21	21	21
2 Globe Underwrit	9	9	9
4 Gold Cen Min	⅝	⅝	⅝
17 Goldman Sachs	11⅞	10⅝	10⅝
6 Graymur	26¼	26¼	26¼
1 Gulf Oil Cp Pa (1½)	86	86	86
H			
7 Hud Bay M&S	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
1 Hydro El Serv (2)	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
I			
2 Imp Oil Can (½)	16⅝	16⅛	16¼
2 Ind Ter Ill A	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
6 Intercon Petrol	½	½	½
1 Inter S Rai B (2)	14	14	14
1 Inter Util A (3½)	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛
L			
1 Lehigh C & N new	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞
1 Loew's war	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
3 Lone Star Gas	28	28	28
2 Long Isl Light	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝
M			
1 Margay Oil	6	6	6
6 Mavis Bott	¾	⅝	¾
11 Inter Util B	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
50 †Inter Util pf	98½	98½	98½
11 †Isotta Fras Co war	11	11	11
4 Metal & Min (1.20)	1⅜	1¼	1¼
1 Mid W St Ut (1¾)	23	23	23
21 Mid W Util (8%‡)	24	22½	22½
16 Midland Steel new (2)	19⅛	17	19
2 Miller & Sons (2)	22	21	22
1 Miss R Fuel Bond rt	10	10	10
9 Mo Kan P L (10%‡)	8⅝	8½	8⅝
1 Mount Gulf (.08)	⅛	⅛	⅛
1 Mount Prod (1.60)	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
N			
6 Nat Am Co	7	7	7
2 Nat Avia	5	4⅝	4⅝
2 Nat Investors	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
2 Nat Pub Serv A (1.60)	20¼	20¼	20¼
1 Nat Rub Mach	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
100 †Nat Steel Car Corp	32½	32	32½
1 Nelson (H)	13	13	13
1 New Mex & Ariz Ld	2½	2½	2½
1 Newmont Min	60	60	60
50 †NY Tel 6½% pf	115	115	115
35 Niag Hud Pow	12⅝	12¼	12⅝
1 Niag Hud P A war	2¾	2¾	2¾
1 Niag Shares Md	9	9	9
12 Noranda Mines	14½	14	14¼
1 Nor Am Avia A war	1¼	1¼	1¼
2 Nor European Oil	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
O			
3 Outboard Mot B	5	5	5
P			
4 Pac G&E 1pf	28¼	28¼	28¼
1 Pacific Pub Ser	26	26	26
1 Pandem Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛
1 Paramount Cab	4	4	4
16 Pennroad Corp	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
2 Pev Gas L&C rts	10½	10½	10½
1 Pitney Bowes	6½	6½	6½
†50 Pitts Lake Er Ry	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
7 Plymouth Oil	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞
1 Polymet Mfg	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
17 Prince & Whitely	2⅜	2⅛	2¼
4 Prince &White pf	19½	19¼	19½
1 Propper McCal Hos	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
7 Prudential Invest	14½	14⅜	14½
6 Pub Util Hold	9⅝	9	9
6 Pub Ut Hold war	2	2	2
R			
2 Rockl L&P tr ctf	20	20	20
1 Roosevelt Field	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
2 Rossia Intl	3¾	3¾	3¾
S			
†25 Safety Car H & L	107¼	107¼	107¼
2 St Regis Paper	17½	17	17
16 Segal Lock	5⅝	5	5
3 Selected Indust	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
2 Sel Ind allot ctf	67¾	67¾	67¾
2 Select Ind pr pf	63¾	63¾	63¾
1 Shenandoah pf	36½	36½	36½
2 Solar Ref	9½	9½	9½
8 South Cal Ed C pf	25¼	25	25¼
10 Southland Royalty	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
1 Southwest Gas Ut	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
2 Span & Gen rcts	⅝	⅝	⅝
52 Stand Oil Ind	41¼	41¼	41¼
2 St Oil Ky	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
1 St Oil of Ohio	57	57	57
2 Stutz Mot Am	1½	1½	1½
1 Sun Invest	8½	8½	8½
3 Syrac Wash Mch B	6½	6	6¼
T			
1 Tampa El	56	56	56
3 Technicolor Inc	13	12⅝	13
2 Texon Oil & Land	11¾	11¾	11¾
1 Transcont Air Tr	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
1 Tung-Sol Lamp	10	10	10
U			
4 United Corp war	10⅝	10	10
1 Unit El Serv rt	3-16	3-16	3-16
33 Unit Founders	11⅛	11	11
61 United Gas new	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
2 Unite dGas pf	92¼	92¼	92¼
9 Un Lt&Pow A	30⅞	30¼	30¼
1 Un Lt&Pow cv pf	103	103	103
†50 Unit Milk Prod pf	55¼	55¼	55¼
1 US&Overseas	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
1 US Dairy Pro dA	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛
2 US Elec Pow	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
1 U S Lines pr	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
†4 U S Radiator	75	61	61
11 Util Pow&Lt	12⅝	12¼	12¼
4 Utility&Indus	9	8⅝	9
V			
35 acuum Oil	60⅞	60⅛	60⅛
2 enezuelan Pet	1¾	1¾	1¾
W			
3 Wil-Low Cafet	3⅝	3⅛	3⅜

DOMESTIC BONDS (Sales in $1000)

Sales	High	Low	12:30
1 Alumn Co 5s'52	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
6 Am G & E 5s 2028	99⅞	99⅝	99⅝
1 Am Pow & L 6s 2016	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
10 Am Roll M 5s '48	97½	97⅛	97½
5 Ark Pow & Lgt 5s'56	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
13 Asso Elec 4½s '53	90⅝	90⅛	90½
1 Asso G & E 5½s'38	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞
3 Asso G&E 5s'50	83⅞	83⅛	83½
2 Asso G & E 5½s'77	97	97	97
2 Asso G & E 5s'68	83¼	83	83
14 Asso G & E 4½sC'49	79½	79½	79½
2 Assoc Tel Ut 5½sC'44	92	91½	91½
1 Bell Tel Can 5sA'55	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1 Bell Tel Can 5s B '57	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Can N Ry Equ 7sE'35	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
1 Cap Admin 5s A '53 xw	78	78	78
2 Caro P & L 5s'56	102¾	102¾	102¾
11 Caterp Trac 5s'38	100⅛	99⅞	99⅞
16 Chi D E G Cp 4½A'70	95	94⅝	95
4 Chi D El G Cp 5½s'35	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
122 Cities Ser 5s'50	93⅛	92⅛	92⅝
1 Cities Ser Gas 5½s'42	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛
7 Cities Ser Pw 5½s'52	88½	87½	87½
4 Comwlth Ed 4½ E '60	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
5 Consm Pw 4½s'58 new	100½	100½	100½
31 Cont Gas&El 5sA'58	86⅞	86	86
7 Cont Oil 5½s'37	97⅞	97⅜	97⅜
1 Cudahy P 5½s'37	97¼	97¼	97¼
4 Det Int Bridge 6½s'52	41½	41½	41½
4 Elec Pw&Lt 5s 2030	89⅝	89⅛	89⅛
2 Elec Pw&Lt 5s '30 new	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛
8 Empire O&R 5½s'42	87½	86½	87½
2 Fed Wat 5½s '54	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
4 Fla Pow & Lt 5s '54	86	86	86
5 Gatineau Pow 5s '56	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
3 Geo Pow 5s '67	101	101	101
3 Gobel (A) 6½s A '35	83	82	82
1 Grand (FW) 6s '48	83	83	83
20 Gulf Oil Pa 5s 47	103	102¼	102¼
9 Gulf Oil Pa 5s '37	101½	101½	101½
12 Indnap P&L 5s A '57	101½	101	101
1 Inland Util 6s '34	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
3 Insull Util Inv 6s B '40	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
6 Interl Sec Am 5s '47	79¾	79¾	79¾
3 Inters Pow 5s '57	89	89	89
11 Iowa-Neb Lt&P 5s '57	96	96	96
1 ersey CP&L5½s A'45	103	103	103
4 Kop Gas & C 5½s'50	103	103	103
2 Kop Gas & C 5s'47	100¼	100	100
10 Mass Gas 5s'55	100½	100½	100½
1 Mead Corp 6s A'45 ww	95¼	95¼	95¼
14 Miss Riv F 6s'44 ww	113½	113¼	113½
15 Miss Riv Fuel 6s'44 xw	100½	100½	100½
4 Miss P & Lt Co 5s'57	98	98	98
6 MontrealLH&P 5sA'51	103½	103	103
5 Narragansett 5s '57	102½	102½	102½
6 Nat P & Lt 5s B 2030	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞
2 N E Gas & El 5s'48	92	91⅞	91⅞
6 N E Gas & El	91⅞	91¾	91¾
4 N E Gas & El 5s '50	90	89⅞	89⅞
1 N Y Fgn 5½s'48 ww	86½	86½	86½
1 N Y Fgn 5½s'48 ww	86½	86½	86½
14 NY P&Lt 4½s'67	97⅞	97¼	97¼
5 Ohio Edison 5s'60	101½	101½	101½
10 Ohio Pow 5½sD'56	97⅞	97¾	97⅞
1 Okla G&E 5s'50	101½	101½	101½
2 Ontario Pow 5½s 50	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
1 Pac G&El 4½sE'57	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
5 Pac Inv 5s '48	76	76	76
5 Pac P&L 5s'55	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
1 Penn Dk & Ware 6s'49	92¼	92¼	92¼
20 Penn Cent L&P 4½s'77	95	95	95
1 Penn Oh E 5½ B '59	101½	101½	101½
2 Penn Pw & L 5s B '52	103½	103½	103½
1 Peop L&P 5s '79 ww	80½	80½	80½
3 Pitts Coal Co 6s '49	99¼	99¼	99¼
10 Piedmont El 6½s '60A	83	82½	83
10 Portland G E 4½s '60	93¾	93⅝	93¾
3 Pug So P&L 5s C '50	100	99⅞	100
1 Reliance M 5s A '54	80	80	80
5 San Ant Pb S 5s B '58	99⅝	99½	99½
1 Saxet Corp 6s A '45	99	99	99
5 Shaw W&P 4½ A'67	97⅜	97¼	97⅜
80 Shaw W&P 4½D'70	97½	97⅛	97½
3 Snider Pack 6s '32	52	51⅜	51⅜
4 SEP&L 6s A2025 xw	105½	105½	105½
4 So Cal Ed 5s '51	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
5 So Cal G 5s '37	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
5 So Nat G 6s '44	87½	87	87
2 So'west D 6½'38 ww	65	65	65
2 So'wset G&E 5s A'57	98½	98½	98½
1 Stand G&E 6s '35	102¾	102⅝	102¾
1 Stand G&E 6s '66	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Stand P&L 6s '57	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
7 Swift & Co 5s '40	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
1 Tenn Pub Serv 5s '70	97	97	97
15 Tex El Serv 5s '60	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
2 Tex Gas Util 6s '45	85	85	85
16 Tex P & Lt 5s '56	101¼	101¼	101¼
41 Tri Util 5s '79	74	73	74
1 Ulen & Co 6s '44	86	86	86
20 Union Gulf Cp 5s '50	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
10 Un Lt&Ry 5½s '52	87⅞	87⅛	87½
1 Un L&Ry 6s A '52	102	102	102
6 Van Sweringen 6s '35	91	90⅞	91
2 Waldorf Ast 7s '54	82	82	82
1 Webster Mil 6½s '33	95½	95½	95½
3 W News Del 6s '44	71	70	70
3 W Tex Util 5s A '57	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛

CURB FOREIGN BONDS SALES (in $1000)

Sales	High	Low	12:30
5 B Aires Prov 7½s '47	94	93½	94
1 Chile Mtg Bk 6s '31	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
5 Com Pro Bk 5½s '37	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛
3 Cuban Tel 7½s A '41	102	102	102
1 Danish Con 5½s '55	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
5 Fin Ind Bk 7s '44	96	96	96
3 First B G W 7s '57 xw	80	80	80
1 Ger Cons Mun 6s '47	75	75	75
7 Gov of Can 4s '60	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
5 Hanover St 6½s '49	88	88	88
2 Isarco Hyd El 7s '52	83	83	83
2 It Sup P 6s A 63 xw	67⅝	67⅛	67⅛
25 Mendoza Pr 7½s '51	86⅛	84	85⅝
2 Netherlands 6s B '72	101½	101½	101½
10 Nippon El P 6½s '53	89	89	89
2 Prussia FB 6½s '51	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛
36 Prussia FB 6s '52	77	77	77
10 Ruhr Gas 6½s A '53	82⅝	82¼	82⅝
13 Ruhr Chem 6s '48 A	73½	73½	73½
1 Saar Basin Con 7s '35	97	97	97
15 Saxon Pub Wks 5s '32	91	91	91
1 Stinnes 7s '36 xw	77	77	77
3 Stinnes 7s '46 xw	70	70	70
3 Terni El 6½s '53	80⅝	80	80

†—Actual sales. *—Ex-dividend. A—Plus extra in stock. F—Payable in stock. G—Partly extra. K—Paid so far this year. R—Cash or stock. WI—When issued. WW—With warrants. XW—Without warrants.

MARKETS AT A GLANCE

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK

Stocks: Weak; Westinghouse and General Electric at new 1930 lows.
Bonds: Irregular; most investment issues firm.
Curb: Heavy; losses range from one to three points.
Foreign Exchanges: Firm; French franc and Italian lira strong.
Cotton: Steady; higher cables and trade buying.
Sugar: Steady; higher spot market.

CHICAGO

Wheat: Easy; good rains Kansas and large increase world's visible.
Corn: Easy; prediction larger receipts and hedge selling.
Cattle: Steady to weak.
Hogs: Lower.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last Oct. 21	Last Oct. 20
62	Am & Cont	16	15½	16	15⅛
810	Am Found	6⅛	6⅛	6⅞	6⅝
6	Am Pneu	3	3	3	..
35	Am Pneu pf	9	9	9	..
963	Am T&T	199	194½	195⅛	198¾
40	Am Wool	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	..
567	Amoskeag	7	7⅛	7⅛	7½
220	Aris Com	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
185	Big Hart	38	35	35	39
70	Bos El	81	80½	80½	81
10	Bos El 2pf	91	91	91	94
20	Bos & Alb	191	190	190	190
150	B&M pf	107½	107¼	107¼	107½
660	Bos Prop	21	20	21	20
25	Cal & Hecla	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	10
110	City Service	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛	24⅛
20	Con Sec	34	34	34	..
220	Cop Range	6⅝	6¼	6¼	6¼
125	Cr C & Int	9¼	9	9	9½
51	Det Air	2½	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
110	East SS	18⅛	18	18⅛	18
50	E G&Fuel	22½	22½	22½	23
32	E G&F prpf	84	84	81	84
84	Elsodn El	252½	246	248	252½
65	Em Asso	21¼	21¼	21¼	21
180	First Nat S	45⅛	41⅞	42⅞	43⅛
25	Gen Capital	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	36½
30	Gen Pub Svc	20	20	20	..
100	Hathaway B	18	18	18	..
10	Hygrade	22	22	22	..
200	Jenk Tel	3⅛	3	3	..
125	Loews Thea	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	8
200	Mass Util	6⅞	6½	6⅞	6⅞
150	Mohawk	21	20½	20½	20¾
145	Nash	30	28½	28½	30⅝
100	Nat Leather	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
155	Nat Ser	4	3½	3½	4
20	NE Equity	25	25	25	..
114	NE Tel	139	138	138	138
300	No Butte	1½	1½	1½	1⅜
97	Old Colony	144	143¼	143¼	143¼
150	Old Domin	4½	4½	4½	4⅝
125	Pac Mills	18½	18	18	20
145	Pocahontas	17½	17½	17½	17½
50	Pub Util	8½	8½	8½	..
200	Quincy Min	6⅛	6¼	6¼	6⅝
10	Reece But	15¼	15¼	15¼	..
250	St Mary Ld	8¼	8¼	8¼	8
159	Stone & Web	55⅛	55⅝	55⅝	..
430	Shawmut	14½	14	14	14½
200	Spen Trask	27¼	27	27	..
5	Sull Mach	35	35	35	..
80	Swift & Co	28¼	28¼	28¼	28½
20	Torrington	48	48	48	48
425	Tower Mfg	1	1	1	..
710	Uni Shoe	58¼	57⅝	58⅛	58
402	Uni Found	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	11¼
7	Uni Shoe pf	31¼	31¼	31¼	..
10	US&El Pow	7	7	7	7½
72	Util Hyd	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	6⅝
60	Venez M	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	..
	BONDS				
$1000	E Mass 4½s	33	33	33	..

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev. Close
October	10.45	10.45	10.32	10.32	10.35
December	10.50	10.52	10.40	10.50	10.42
January	10.61	10.65	10.61	10.65	10.55
March	10.85	10.88	10.84	10.85	10.79
May	11.10	11.10	11.05	11.09	11.01
July	11.27	11.29	11.25	11.20	11.21

Spots 10.50, up 3 points. b—Bid. Tone at close, quiet.

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
October	10.34b				10.38
December	10.58	10.62	10.57	10.57	10.51
January	10.71	10.73	10.69	10.70	10.66
March	10.93	10.97	10.93	10.93	10.88
May	11.15	11.15	11.15	11.15	11.15
July	11.33	11.35	11.32	11.34	11.28

b—Bid. Tone at close steady.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
October	10.28	10.33	10.27	10.29	10.23
December	10.52	10.52	10.46	10.49	10.45
January	10.64	10.64	10.59	10.62	10.56
March	10.85	10.89	10.84	10.84	10.80
May	11.05	11.08	11.04	11.05	11.01
July	11.25	11.27	11.23	11.25	11.20

Tone at close steady.

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
October	5.57	5.63	5.56	5.63	5.54
December	5.63	5.69	5.63	5.69	5.61
January	5.70	5.75	5.70	5.75	5.67
March	5.81	5.87	5.81	5.86	5.78
May	5.91	5.96	5.90	5.96	5.88
July	6.00	6.05	5.99	6.05	5.97

Spots 5.84, up 5 points. Tone at close steady. Sales 5000, (American) 2500.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat				
December	.79¾	.80⅛	.78¾	.78⅞
March	.83¼	.84	.82¾	.82⅞
May	.85¾	.86	.84¼	.84½
Corn				
December	.79¼	.79½	.77⅞	.77⅞
March	.81½	.81½	.79⅞	.79⅞
May	.84¼	.84¼	.82¼	.82⅞
Oats				
December	.37⅞	.37½	.36⅛	.36¾
March	.38⅝	.39	.38⅜	.38⅜
May	.40⅝	.40⅝	.39½	.39⅝
Lard				
October	11.20	11.22	11.17	11.20
December	10.57	10.57	10.50	10.50
January	10.37	10.42	10.32	10.37

bBid.

Kansas City Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
December	.74⅛	.72⅞	.73⅛	.73½
May	.79⅛	.77⅞	.77⅞	[illegible]

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
October	.73⅛	.72	.72⅝	.72⅝
December	.75⅝	.73¾	.73¾	.73⅞
May	.81⅝	.79½	.79⅝	.79¾

NEW YORK BUILDING UP

Residential building contracts awarded in the metropolitan area of New York showed a further gain during the week ended Oct. 17, extending that recorded during the first nine days of the month, F. W. Dodge Corporation reports. Out of a total of $31,242,400 for all construction awards in the area for the week, $15,057,300, or 48 per cent, was for new residential building, $15,228,100 or 49 per cent for nonresidential building, and $927,000 or 3 per cent for public works and utilities.

COTTON TRADING QUIET

NEW YORK (AP)—Trading in cotton here was comparatively quiet today, but there was sufficient trade and commission house or local buying to absorb moderate offerings from the South and impart a generally steady tone to prices. Fluctuations were comparatively narrow with new December selling around 10.40, and March 10.88 at 2 o'clock, or about 7 to 9 points net higher.

DOMINION STORES, LTD.

Dominion Stores, Ltd., reports for nine months ended Sept. 30, net of $348,000 after depreciation, federal taxes, etc., equivalent to $1.25 a share on 277,715 no-par shares. Net for September quarter was $103,544 after above charges, or 37 cents a share.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	100½	100⅛
Ajax Rubber 8s '36	25½	25½
Adams Ex 4s	89⅛	89⅛
Alleghany 5s '44	91	90¼
Alleghany 5s '50	87	87
Allis Chambers deb 5s '37	102¾	102⅝
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	103¾	103¾
Am Cotton Oil 5s '31	100⅞	100⅝
Am For Pow 5s	82½	81¼
Am I G Chem 5½s ct '49	101⅝	101½
Am Ice 5s '53	84½	84½
Am Inter 5½s cv '49	95	94½
Am Metals 5½s	95⅛	95⅛
Am Nat Gas 6½s '42	68	68
Am Smelting 5s '47	102¼	102
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	103¼	103⅛
Am T&T 4½s cv '33	148	147¼
Am T&T col 5s '46	106	105⅞
Am T&T 5s '65	107⅜	106⅞
Am T&T sf 5s '60	107	106¼
Am T&T deb 5½s '43	109	108⅝
Am Type Founders 6s '40	106	106
Am WW&Elec 5s '34	102½	102¼
Am WW&Elec deb 6s '75	105⅛	105⅛
Armour & Co Del 5½s '43	74½	73
Armour & Co Ill 4½s	89⅛	89
Associated Oil 6s '35	103	103
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95	97½	97¼
Atch T&SF Ariz 4½s	103½	103½
Atch T&SF 4½s	122½	120½
Atlanta & Danv 1st 4s '48	59½	59½
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	95½	95½
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	92	92
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	92½	92½
Atl Gulf & WI 5s	70½	70½
B&O 1st 4s '48	97	96⅛
B&O 4s reg	94⅜	94⅜
B&O 4½s '33	101	101
B&O 4½s cv	98⅜	98⅜
B&O 5s 1st	106¼	106¼
B&O rfg 5s '95	103	103
B&O 1st 5s ct '48	106¼	106¼
B&O 5s series D	104½	104
B&O rfg 6s '95	109¼	109¼
B&O 5s ct Swn div	103	103
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	90½	90½
Belding Hem 6s '36	83¼	83¼
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	106⅜	106⅜
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	111⅜	111⅜
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	102	101¾
Boston & Me 5s '55	101	100⅝
Boston & Me 5s '67	102⅝	102⅛
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	37½	37
Bos N Y 4s	87¼	87¼
Broadway con	5¾	5¼
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	106	105¾
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	99¼	99
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	91⅝	91
Buff R & P 5s gen '37	103	103
Bush Term con 5s '55	101	101
By Products 5½s C	103	103
Cal Gas & Elec 5s '37	104	104
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	99⅞	99¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	100	99¾
Can Nat Ry 5s July	105	105
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct	105	105
Can Nat Ry 4½s '54	99½	99½
Can North deb 6½s '46	118⅜	118
Can Pacific deb 4s	89½	89¼
Can Pacific 4½s '60	99⅛	98¾
Can South con 5s '62	108¾	108¾
Carbondale Shawn 4s	96⅜	96⅜
Cen Dist Tel 5s	105⅛	105
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	102⅛	102
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	98½	98½
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	96¼	96¼
Cen Pacific 5s '60	104½	104⅜
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	39	39
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	100⅛	100
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	103½	103½
Ches & O 4½s B	101½	101¼
Ches & O Craig Valu	102	102
Chi B & Q gen 4s '38	98⅜	98
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	42	40
Chi Gt West 4s '59	69¾	69⅛
Chi Ind & L gen 5s '66	100	100
Chi Ind & L gen 6s '66	106⅞	106¼
Chi M&StP gen 4s '39	86	86
Chi M&StP 4½s rcts E '89	94½	94½
Chi M&SP 4¾s	99⅜	99⅜
Chi M StP&Pac adjj 2000	38¾	37¾
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	80	79½
Chi & Nw 3½s '87	78½	78½
Chi & Nw gen 4s '87	92⅛	92⅛
Chi & Nw gen 4s sta '87	92⅛	92⅛
Chi & Nw 4½s C	97¾	97¾
Chi & Nw 4¾s cv	94½	94½
Chi & Nw deb 5s '33	102¾	102¾
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	99¼	99⅛
Chi RI&P 4½s A	94⅞	94⅞
Chi RI&P 4½s cv	95¼	95
Chi Un Sta 5s B '63	105¼	105¼
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	104½	104½
Chile Copper 5s '47	91	90¼
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	93	92¾
Cin T 4½s	102¾	102½
Clev CC&StL gen 4s '93	95½	95½
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	101¼	101¼
Clev & Pitt 4½s '77	102¼	102¼
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	102⅝	102⅜
Clev Un Term 5s '73	106⅝	106⅜
Colo Industrial 5s '4	93	92½
Colo & So 4½s A	98⅝	98½
Colo & So 4½s	101⅝	101⅝
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	102½	102
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	103	102½
Columbus Pow 4½s	96¼	96¼
Colon Oil 6s	60	60
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	94¼	94
Com Inv Trust 6s '48	103	103
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	35	35
Con Gas 5½s '45	106¾	106½
Corn Ry & Lt 4½s stpd	99½	99½
Corn Prod 5s '34	103½	103⅜
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	98¼	97⅜
Cuba Cane Sug Prod deb	11	11
Cuba Nor Ry 5s '42 rcts	45	45
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	66	66
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	70	70
Den Gas & Elec 5s stpd	102½	102½
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	102	102
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	97	97
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	81¼	81
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	102¼	102¼
Detroit Ed 5s '49	106	105¾
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	106½	106½
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	86½	85½
Duquesne PL 4½s '67	103¼	103¼
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	37½	37½
Edison Ill of B 4s	99	99
Erie 1st con 4s '96	87¾	87¾
Erie 5s '67	89¼	89
Erie gen lien	81½	81½
Erie gen '75s	89	88¼
Fed Lt&Trac 5s '42 sta	98⅜	98⅜
Fed Lt&Trac 5s '42 sta	100½	100¼
Fed Lt&Trac 6s B	94½	94½
Fla East Coast 4½s '59	88½	88½
Fla East Coast 5s '74	36¼	36
Fonda Johns & G 4½s '52	28	28
Francisco Sug 7½s '42	75	75
Gen Cable 5½s '47	97	97
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102½	102½
Gen Pet 5s '40	102	101½
Gen Steel Cast 5½s ww	100	99⅞
Gen Theater 6s	87½	86
Goodrich 6½s	100⅛	99¾
Goodyr 5s '57	87	85
Goodrich 6s	69½	69⅛
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	107¼	106¾
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	99¼	99¼
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	98⅞	93⅛
Great Northern 5½s '52	110½	110¼
Great Northern 7s '36 A	111	111
Green Bay & West deb B	22	22
Houston Oil 5½s	97	97
Hudson Coal 5s '62	55	55
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	79½	79¼
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	100½	99⅞
Humble Oil 5s '37	101¾	101¾
Humble Oil 5½s '32	102⅜	101⅞
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	105¾	105¾
Ill Cen 4s '53	89	89
Ill Cen 4¾s '66	99¾	99
Ill Cen 6½s '36	110	110
Ill Cen CStL&NO 5s A '63	103	103
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	101½	101½
Ind Limestone 6s '46	63	63
Ind Un Ry 5s A	103½	103½
Ind Ill & I Ry 4s	96	96
Inter Hydro 6s	97¾	96¾
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	100¾	100¾
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	70⅞	69
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	70½	69½
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	90½	90½
Int Ag col 5s sta '32	98	98
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	99½	98
Int & G Nor 6s '62	95	95
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	95¼	95¼
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	57	56
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	101⅜	101⅜
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	80	80
Int Paper 6s '55	71	70¼
Int Rys Cen Am 6½s '47	79	79
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	93¾	92½
Int Tel & Tel 5s	86¼	86¼
Kan City FtS&Mem 4s '36	97⅞	97¾
Kan City P & Lt 4½s	101⅞	101½
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	101½	101½
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s	95⅝	95½
Kentucky Cen 4s '87	91¼	91¼
Laclede 5s C	104⅝	104¼
Laclede Gas 5½s C	104½	104½
Laclede Gas 5½s D	104	104
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	86½	86½
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '31	100⅝	100⅜
L'Autaro 6s '54	63	63
Lehigh C N 4½s	99½	99½
Lehigh Val con 4s 2003	91⅝	91⅝
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	101½	101½
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '34	100	100
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ww	112½	112½
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	100¼	100
Long Island con 5s '31	100½	100½
Long Island 5s '34	100¾	100¾
Louis Ark 5s	75	75
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	105	105
Louis & Jeff Bridge 4s '45	94½	94½
L&N uni 4s '40	98¼	98
L&N rfg 5s 2003 B	104	104
L&N S Mon col 4s '52	93	93
Manhat Ry 2d 4s 2013	45	45
Marion Steam S 6s	51	51
Met Edison 4½s	101	100⅝
Met Edison rfg 5s '53	104⅝	104¼
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	101¼	101⅛
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	102½	102½
Min StL & SSM 5s gtd	97½	97½
Min StP & SSM 6½s '31	101⅝	101⅝
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	89½	89½
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	93	93
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	97	97
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	104¼	104¼
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	76⅝	76
Mo Pac 5s F '77	100	99⅝
Mo Pac 5s G '78	100	100
Mo Pac rfg 5s A '65	100	99⅞
Mo Pac 5½s '49	104	104
Mo Pac 5s H	100	99½
Mobile & Birm 5s small	97¾	97½
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	104	103⅞
Montana Power 5s D	103⅛	103
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	99	99
Montreal Tram 5s A '55	95½	95½
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	79	79
Morris & Essex 4½s	101¾	101¾

	High	Low
Murray Body 6½s '34	98¾	98¾
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	100	99⅞
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	93	93
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	93	92¾
N O Terminal 4s '53	93½	93½
N O T & M 5½s '54	101½	101
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	86	86
NYC&HR con 4s '98	96⅝	96½
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	100½	100⅜
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	107⅝	107⅜
NY Chi & StL deb 4s '31	100⅜	100⅜
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	94⅞	94
NY Chi& StL 5½s A	106⅛	106⅛
NY Chi & StL 5½s B '75	108	108
NY Chi & StL 6s '32	102	102
NY Edison 5s '44	105⅝	105⅝
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	113⅝	113⅝
NY NH&H 4½s '67	96¼	95⅞
NY NH&H clt 6s '40	105⅝	105⅝
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	118⅜	118⅜
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	43½	43⅛
NY Ry inc 6s '65	2¼	2¼
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	103	103
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	103	102¾
NY Tel deb 6s '49	110¾	110⅝
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	106¾	106⅝
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	102	102
NY W'chester & B 4½ '46	87	87
Niag Falls Pow 5s '32	104	104
Niag Falls Pow 6s '32	104	104
Niag Shares 5½s	99¼	99⅛
Norf So 5s	44½	44½
Norf & W div 4s '44	97¾	97¾
Norf & W PC&C 4s '41	96	96
Norf & W 4s	96⅝	96½
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	54½	54½
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	103¾	103¾
Nor Amh Ed 5s C	101½	101⅛
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	106½	106⅜
Nor Ohio Ry '49	110¾	110¾
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	69	68½
Nor Pac pr ln 4s '97	95½	95¼
Nor Pac 4½s '60	99	99
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	112⅝	112½
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	94½	94½
Otis Steel 6s '41	101	101
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	103	103
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	104½	104⅜
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	102¾	102½
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	102⅞	102⅞
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	98½	98
Paramount Publix 5½s	88½	87½
Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41	79½	79½
Penn O & D RR 4½s A '77	100⅜	100⅜
Penn RR gtd 4s '31	100¼	100¼
Penn RR con 4s '48	98	98
Penn RR 4½s D	99¼	98¾
Penn RR 4¾s '63	101⅝	101
Penn RR 4s '52	94	94
Penn RR con 4½s '60	104¾	104¾
Penn RR gen 4½s '65	102¼	101¾
Penn RR 5s '64	104¾	104¾
Penn RR gen 5s '68	110	109½
Penn RR gold 6½s '36	1106	110½
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	105½	105⅛
Phillips Pet 5¼s '39	92¾	92¾
Phil Co 5s '67	102½	101⅞
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	8	85
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	92⅞	92½
Philippine Ry 4s '37	25	24
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	105	105
Pitts & W Va 4½s C	97	96½
Pitts CC&StL 5s A '70	102¼	102¼
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	101⅛	101
Port Ry Lt & P 5s '42	105¼	105¼
Port Ry Lt & P 7½s '46	107⅞	107⅞
Pitts CC&StL 4½s B	102	102
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	81¼	80¼
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	87	87
Pub Svc E&G 5s '65	104¾	104¾
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	102⅝	102
Pub Svc E&G 1970	102⅛	102⅛
Pure Oil 5½s '37	98⅞	98¾
Purity Baking 5s '48	95½	95½
Read rfg 4½s '97 A	101⅝	101½
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	94½	94½
Richfield Oil 6s	85¾	85¾
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	100¾	100¾
StL IM&S gen 5s '31	100⅞	100⅝
StL IM&S 4s R&Gdiv '33	100	100
StL & SF 4s A '50	88	87½
StL & S F 4½s '78	88	87½
StL & SF 5s B '50	100	100
StL SW con 4s '32	99¾	99¾
StL SW 1st 5s '52	101	101
StP M&M con 6s '33	104¼	104¼
StP Union Depot rfg 5s '72	110	110
StP M&M Pac ext	92	92
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	109	109
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4 '43	95⅝	95⅝
Seabd AL gold 4s st '50	53	53
Seabd AL rfg 4s '59	28	28
Seabd AL con 6s '45	30½	29½
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	20½	20
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	96	96
Shell Union 5s '47	88¾	88¼
Shell Union 5s ct ww	92	91¾
Shubert Theater 6s '42	28	28
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	102½	102½
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	86¼	86¼
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '36	101⅞	101⅞
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	102⅞	102⅝
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	101½	101¼
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	100½	100½
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	94½	93½
Solvay 5s	99⅛	99⅛
So Colo Pow 6s '47	102½	102
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	96⅞	96⅝
So Pacific 4½s '68	98	98
So Pacific 4½s '69 ww	98⅞	98¾
So Pacific Oregon A 4½s '77	101	100¾
So Ry gen 4s '56	87⅞	87½
So Ry con 5s '94	107¼	107¼
So Ry gen 6s '56	112	112
So Ry gen 6½s '56	119½	119½
So'west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	105¾	105¾
So Bel Tel 5s	104⅝	104¾
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104	103¾
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	99⅞	99⅞
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	74½	74½
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	106	105¼
Texas Corp 5s '44	101¾	101
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	101⅛	101⅛
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	49¼	49
Third Ave adj 5s '60	29	29
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38 ww	109¾	109¾
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	100⅜	100⅛
Twenty-Third St Ry 5s	26½	26½
Union Oil Cal 5s '45 ww	97⅞	97⅞
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	98⅜	98⅜
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	96½	95½
Union Pacific 4½s '67	101¾	101
Union Pacific 5s	111⅛	111½
U Ry St Louis 4s '34	66⅛	66⅛
US Rubber 5s '47	70	69½
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	96¼	96¼
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	101	101
Util Pow & Lt 5s ww	81	80⅛
Util Pow & Ls 5½s '47	87½	87
Va Ry & P 4½s	101	101
Wabash 4½s '78	89½	89
Walworth 6s '45	86	86
Warner 6s	82½	80¼
Warner Quinlan s '39	68½	68½
Warner Sugar 1st 7s '41	104½	104½
Warner 6s ww	99	99
West Shore 4s 2361	93⅞	93⅞
Western Electric 5s '44	104½	104½
Western Maryland 4s '52	85⅜	84½
Western Pac 5s A '46	96	96
Western Un R E 4½s '50	102	102
Western Un 6½s '36	109	109
Western Un 5s '51	103⅝	103½
Western Un 5s '60	104½	104⅜
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	92	91½
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	104	103¾
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	103¼	103
White Sew Mach 6s '40	40	40
Wickwire Spen 7s cv ct '35	13⅜	13⅛
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	99¾	99¾
Winch R Arms 7½s '41	102	102
Wis Cen 4s S&D div '36	85⅞	85¾
Youngstown Sheet 5s	103¼	102

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last Oct21	Last Oct20
3½s '47	101.6	101.6	101.6	101.6	101.5
1st 4¼s '47	102.14	102.15	102.14	102.15	102.14
4th 4¼s '38	103.12	103.15	103.12	103.13	103.13
US 3⅜s '43	101.30	101.30	101.30	101.30	
4th 4¼s reg	103.9	103.9	103.9	103.9	103.9
US 3⅜s '47	102.12	102.12	102.12	100.12	102.11
US 3¾s '56	106.18	106.18	106.18	106.18	
US 4s '54	108.19	108.20	108.19	108.20	108.24
US 4¼s '52	112.18	112.28	112.24	112.24	

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	74½	73¼
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	88½	88½
Antioquia 7s A '45	67	67
Antioquia 7s B '45	67	65
Antioquia 7s C '45	67	67
Antwerp 5s '58	101	101
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	94½	93½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	94	93⅞
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	94¼	94¼
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	94¼	93¾
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	94	94
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	94¼	93½
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	94	93½
Australia 4½s '57	72¼	72
Australia 5s '57	79½	79¼
Austria 7s '43	104	103¾
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	90	89¾
Austria Hydro 6½s	77	77
Austria (Upper) 6½s '57	90	89⅝
Austria (Upper) 7s '45	97¼	97
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	95	94⅞
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	80	80
Belgium (King) 6s '55	102½	102⅛
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	107⅝	107½
Belgium (King) 7s '55	112¼	112⅛
Belgium (King) 7s '56	108¾	108½
Belgium (King) 8s '41	108⅝	108⅝
Bergen (City) 8s '45	110¾	110⅛
Bergen (City) 5s rct wi	97	97
Berlin 6s '58	80½	80½
Berlin 6½s '50	84½	84½
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	77¼	77¼
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	79	78
Berlin Elec 6s	72	70½
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	58¾	58
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	74	74
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	105¼	105⅛
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	67½	66¾
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	64	63¾
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	63¾	62
Brazil (US) 7½s '52	99	99
Brazil (US) 8s '41	75	73½
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	70½	70½
Bremen 7s '35	96	96
Brisbane 5s '57	73½	73½
Brisbane 5s '58	74	74
Budapest (City) 6s '62	71	69¾
Buenos Aires 6s '61	77	77
Bulgaria 7s '67	67	67
Bulgaria 7½s '68	78	75½
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	70	69½
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	101¾	101¼
Canada (Dom) 5s '31	100⅝	100⅝
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	105⅝	105
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	82½	82½
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '61	83⅞	83½
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	83¼	83

	High	Low
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	83	81½
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	83	82
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Feb	82	82
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	84	83
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	96	95
Chile Rep '63	81⅜	81½
Chilean Loan 7s	85	84¾
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	84	81½
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '48	61⅛	61¼
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	68½	68½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	65	65
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	65⅝	65¼
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '47	60	60
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	98⅝	98½
Cardoba (Prov) 7s '42	84½	84½
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	82⅛	82
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	101⅛	101
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	85	85
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	61	59
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	109¾	109½
Danish Mun 8s A '46	108⅝	108⅝
Danish Mun 8s B '46	108⅝	108⅝
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	94½	94
Denmark (King) 6s '42	105½	105
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	98⅛	98
Dominic (Rep) sf 5½s '42	92	90¾
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 1st '40	92	92
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 2nd '40	90¾	90
Dresden 7s '45	89	89
Duke Power 6s '66	105	105
Dutch EI 6s '47	102½	102½
Dutch EI sf 6s '62	102⅝	102½
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	79⅞	79⅞
Finland 5½s '58	77½	77½
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	86	86
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	88½	88½
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	94	93¾
Finnish B 6½s '54	88	88
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	107¼	107
Frankfort 6½s	81¼	81¼
French (Rep) 7s '49	120⅝	120⅝
French (Rep) 7½s '41	125⅜	125⅜
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	89½	89
German 7s '49	102⅝	101⅝
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	86	85¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	74⅝	74½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	74½	74⅜
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	87	87
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	74½	74
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	90	88
Germ Gen Elec 6½s '40 ex-w	97	96
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45	100¼	94½
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	76⅝	75½
Good Hope I&SW 7s '45	90¾	90
Graz 8s '54	96	96
Greek 6s '68	82¼	80⅝
Greek 7s '64	99⅝	99½
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	95	95
Hansa 6s ww	80½	80
Holland (City) 7½s '50	76	76
Hungary (King) 7½s '44	83	83
Hungary Mun 7s '46	79¼	79¼
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	99¼	99¼
Ilseder Steel 6s '48	82	81¼
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	91¼	91¼
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	89¼	89
Italy (King) 7s '51	95	94¾
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	97¾	97¾
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	104	103⅞
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s	93¾	93
Karstadt 6s '43	74	71½
Leipzig (City) 7s '47	93½	93½
Lyons (City) 6s '34	105½	105⅛
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	105½	105⅛
Milan (City) 6½s '52	83½	83⅛
Minas Geraes 6½s '50	50	50
Minas Geraes 6½s '50 ct	53	53
Montecatin 7s '37 ww	97	97
Mintecatin 7s '37 xw	97¾	97¾
Montevideo (City) 6s '59	90	90
Montevideo (City) 7s '52	90	90
Netherlands (King) 6s '72	105	105
Nord Rys 6½s '50	106¼	106⅛
North German Lloyd 6s '47	83¼	83¼
Norway Bk 5s ct	100¼	100¼
Norway Bank 5s '67	100	99¾
Norway (King) 5s '63	100⅜	100
Norway (King) 5½s '65	102	101⅞
Norway (King) 6s '43	105	104⅜
Norway (King) 6s '44	104¾	104⅜
Norway (King) 6s '52	102	102
Norwegian El 5½s '57 ct	94¾	94½
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	92	91
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '63	96½	96
Oslo (City) 6s '55	102½	102⅛
Panama(Rep) 5s '63	92	89¾
Panama (Rep) 5½s '53	102⅝	102¾
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	104½	104⅛
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	106½	106⅛
Peru 6s '60	58½	56½
Peru 6s '61	58	57
Peru 7s '59	72¾	72¾
Poland 6s '40	68	66½
Poland 7s '47	75	74½
Poland 8s '50	81	80½
Queensland (State) 7s '41	102¼	102¼
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	84	83
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	83	83
Rhine Westphalia '55 ct ww	84	82½
Rhinelbe 7s '46 ex-war	89¾	89½
Rhine Ruhr 6s	69	69
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	60	57
Rio de Janeiro (City) 8s '46	76	75
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	50¾	50
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	60½	60½
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '67	53	50
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	71	70½
Rome (City) 6½s '52	85	84
Royal Dutch 4s ww	90¼	90
Saarenbrucken (City) 6s '53	90½	90½
Salvador (Rep) 8s '48	105	105
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42	85	85
Sao Paulo 7s '56	61	61
Sao Paulo (Bz) 7s '56 rcts	80	79
Sao Paulo (City) 6½s '57	57	57
Sao Paulo (City) 8s '52	84	83
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68	52	52
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	78½	78½
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	70	69½
Saxon State 6½s '46	80	77
Saxon State 7s '45	85	85
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	107⅝	107½
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	81½	81⅛
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	91⅛	91
Siemens 6½s ct '51	98	97
Siemens 7s '35	100	99⅞
Silesia Bk 6s '47	72	72
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	59	59
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	105½	105½
Swiss Confed 8s '40	106	106
Swiss Gov 5½s '46	105¼	104½
Toho El Pow 6s '32	97⅝	97⅝
Toho El Pow 7s '55	97⅝	97⅜
Tokyo (City) 5s '52	80½	80½
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	91¼	91⅛
Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	87¼	87¼
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	98⅝	98⅝
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	105¾	105½
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	81	79½
Uni Stl W A '47	79⅛	77
Vienna 6s '52	86	85
Warsaw 7s '58	65	64
Westphalia El 6s '53	78½	77
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	95¾	95⅝

COMMUNITY PRICES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Excchange, and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Oct. 21	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat, 2 red	$1.00½	$ .95⅞	$1.40½
Corn, 3 yellow	.99¼	.97⅞	1.10
Oats, 2 white	.46½	.47	.58
Flour	4.70	4.70	6.45
Beef family	20.00	20.00	29.00
Pork	32.50	32.50	29.50
Lard	.1210	.1205	.1150
Cotton, mid-up	.1050	.1035	.1805
Zinc	.0395	.0410	.0675
Iron	18.76	19.76	22.26
Steel, bil Pitt	31.00	31.00	25.00
Copper	.10	.10	.18
Tin	.2595	.2537½	.3995
Rubber	.0800	.0800	.1900
Sugar	.0455	.0445@55	.0550
Lead	.0510	.0515	.0690
Print cloth	.0450	.0450	.0525

BOSTON WOVEN HOSE

Boston Woven Hose & Rubber Company reports for the year ended Aug. 31, 1930, net profits of $599,218 after taxes and depreciation, but before inventory and reserve adjustments. Such earnings are equal, after 6 per cent dividends on $730,000 preferred stock to $6.44 per share on 86,000 no-par common shares, and compare with common share earnings of $11.80 in the previous fiscal period.

NEW YORK BONDS GO TO CHASE SECURITIES

NEW YORK (AP)—The Chase Securities Company today was awarded a $50,000,000 municipal bond issue. The bonds are 50-year corporate stock of the city. Its bid was 100.03 for all or more.

NEW YORK—Decision to withhold $25,000,000 of the originally proposed $75,000,000 New York City 4 per cent bond issue came as a surprise to the bond community, since the full amount had been advertised practically up to the minute the decision was reached. It was viewed as a frank admission of the doubtfulness of receiving satisfactory terms for so large an issue because of the currently lower market, and the fact investors were called upon to absorb a huge Canadian loan only recently, not to mention a number of other major flotations.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	2½%	2%
Commercial paper	3¼@4	3
Customers' loans	5	5
Collateral loans	5	5
Time loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	2 @2½	2 @2¼
Four to six months	2¾@3	2¾@3
	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	35⅞c	35⅛c
Bar silver in London	16⅜d	16⅛d
Bar gold in London	85s⅛d	84s11½d

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$96,000,000	$1,280,000,000
Balances	37,000,000	176,000,000
F R bank credit	34,096,880	174,000,000

Acceptance Market

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rates as follows:

30 days	2 @1⅞
60 days	2 @1⅞
90 days	2 @1⅞
4 months	2¼@2⅛
5 months	2⅜@2¼
6 months	2⅜@2¼

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½%	Bombay	5%
Boston	3	Budapest	5½
Chicago	3½	Calcutta	5
Cleveland	3½	Copenhagen	4
Dallas	3½	Helsingfors	6
Kansas City	3½	Lisbon	7½
Minneapolis	4	London	3
New York	2½	Madrid	6
Philadelphia	3½	Oslo	4½
Richmond	3½	Paris	2½
San Francisco	3½	Prague	4
St. Louis	3½	Riga	6
Amsterdam	3	Rome	5½
Athens	9	Sofia	10
Berlin	5	Stockholm	3½
Berne	2½	Tokio	5.11
Bucharest	9	Vienna	5
Brussels	2½	Warsaw	7½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.85⅝	$4.86	$4.8665
Cables	4.86⅛	4.86⅛	4.8665
France—franc	.0392⅜	.0392½	.039185
Belgium—belga	.1395	.1395	.139
Italy—lira	.0523 11/16	.0523⅞	.052631
Germany—mark	.2385	.2380¼	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1411¾	.1411¾	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296	.0296	.02963
Denmark—krone	.2676½	.2676½	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0252	.0252	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0129¾	.0129¾	.193
Holland—florin	.4029	.4027½	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1751½	.1751½	.1749
Norway—krone	.2676¾	.2676½	.268
Poland—zolty	.1123	.1123	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0450	.0450	1.0805
Rumania—leu	.0059 3/16	.0059 3/16	.193
Spain—peseta	.1052	.1020	.193
Sweden—krona	.2686½	.2686	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1941¼	.1941	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0177½	.0177½	.193
Far East			
Kong Kong—dol	.3262½	.3112⅛	
Shanghai—tael	.3925	.3925	*
India—rupee	.3610	.3613	.3650
Japan—yen	.4970	.4964	.4984
Phil Islnds—peso	.4962½	.4962	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.5650	.5650	.5678
South America			
Argentina—peso	.3457	.3458	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.1000	.0975	.1196
Chile—peso	.1205	.1205	.12125
Colombia—peso	.9662	.9662	.9737
Peru—pound	.2970	.2955	4.8665
Uruguay—peso	.8010	.8000	1.0342
North America			
Canada—dollar	1.00 3-32	1. 7-64	1.00

*Par unsettled.

DIVIDENDS

Sun Oil Company declares a 9 per cent dividend in common stock on the common, payable Dec. 16 to stock of record Nov. 25. In 1929 a stock dividend of 9 per cent was paid, in 1928 6 per cent and in 1927 3 per cent.

Blauner's, Inc., declared the regular quarterly dividends of 50 cents on the common and 75 cents on the preferred, both payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Nov. 1.

Virginia Carolina Chemical Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the prior preferred, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 14.

American Colortype Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 60 cents on the common and $1.75 on the preferred. The common dividend is payable Dec. 31 to stock of record Dec. 12 and the preferred Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 15.

Keyes Fibre Company, Inc., declared the regular quarterly class "A" dividend of 75 cents a share, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 20.

Chicago, Wilmington & Franklin Coal Company declared the regular quarterly preferred dividend of $1.50 a share, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 24.

Charis Corporation declares the usual extra dividend of 25 cents and the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the common, both payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 23.

North American Company declared regular quarterly dividends of 2½ per cent in common on the common and 75 cents on the preferred, both payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 5.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON (AP)—Consols for money today were 57½. De Beers was 6½. Rand Mines 2⅝. Bar Silver was 16⅝d an ounce. Money was 1½ per cent. Discount rates on short bills were 2 1/16 per cent; three months, 2⅛@2 3/16 per cent.

Gillette Safety Razor Co.

Ten-Year 5% Convertible Gold Debentures
Due Oct. 1, 1940

Gillette products are known practically the world over. Company's record growth has been almost entirely from earnings; over $80,000,000 paid in cash dividends.

These debentures are an attractive investment; acquisition of AutoStrop Safety Razor Co., Inc., makes possible development and merchandising advantageously of products of both companies; earning power is strong, financial condition sound, sinking fund sufficient to retire approximately one-half of issue by maturity; convertible into Common Stock of the Company; tax features include refund of Massachusetts and New Hampshire Income Taxes up to 6%.

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You are making just such a dependable investment when you purchase Corporate Trust Shares—a fixed investment trust composed of the 28 stocks listed at the right. The combined assets of these companies exceed 23 billion dollars; while surplus amounts to 5 billion, 890 million dollars. The average age of the companies, or their direct predecessors, is 58 years, and dividends have been paid without interruption for an average of 33 years.

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Union Pacific

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Standard Oil of Indiana
Standard Oil (New Jersey)
Standard Oil of New York
Texas Corporation

UTILITIES and QUASI-UTILITIES
American Tel. & Tel.
Consolidated Gas of N. Y.
General Electric
Westinghouse Electric
Western Union Telegraph

INDUSTRIALS
Amer. Rad. & Stand. San.
du Pont
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PACKER HIDE SALES ARE ONLY FAIR WITH PRICE TREND EASIER

Quiet conditions prevailed in the packer hide market the last week, with sales totaling no more than 50,000 and prices easing about one-half cent. Accumulations of native steers aggregate 50,000. Light native cows are offered at 10½ cents and heavies at 11½c. The domestic supply of hides will probably be short of the 1929 figures, and imports show a sharp decrease.

Packer calfskins are slow of sale. City calfskins are quiet, with 8-10's offered at 16¼c and a lot of 10-15's at 19c. Packer kips, September overweights, are quoted at 16c. City kip is listed at 16½c.

Chicago sales during the week ended at Oct. 11 compare:

	Cur. cents	Yr. Ago cents
6000 Sept-Oct nat steers	13	18½
4000 Sept-Oct exlight nat steers	11½	16½
7000 Sept-Oct Colorado streets	12½	17
1500 Sept-Oct heavy Texas steers	13½	18
7000 Sept-Oct heavy Texas steers	18	..
3500 Sept-Oct buttbranded steers	13	18
1000 Sept-Oct kosher nat steers	13	18
2000 Sept-Oct light nat cows	10½	16
7000 Sept-Oct branded cows	10	15½
5000 Julyto Oct inclus nat bulls	7½	11
6000 Julyto Oct incl branded bulls	6½	9
1000 Aug-Sept-Oct Ft W brd bulls	7	10

BEATRICE CREAMERY GAINS

Beatrice Creamery Company reports for the six months ended Aug. 31, 1930, net profits after all charges, including depreciation and taxes, of $2,166,206, equivalent to $6.29 a share on 298,868 common shares, after preferred dividends. This compares with net in the first six months of the preceding fiscal year of $1,328,188, equivalent to $5.48 a share on 195,864 common shares. Earnings of the three eastern properties acquired by Beatrice Creamery Company this year—Liberty Dairy Products Corporation of Pittsburgh, Carry Ice Cream Company of Washington and Maryland Creamery Company of Baltimore—are not included in the six months' report as stock covering these acquisitions was not issued until after the close of the semiannual period.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

MONTREAL—Shares of Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada are currently being quoted at $1700 bid and $1800 asked, comparing with quotations around $2300 a few weeks ago and peak prices of over $4000 in 1929. As the company has paid this year two extras of $25 each, in addition to the regular dividend disbursements of $25, or a total of $75, a price of $1750 would indicate a yield for the stock of 4.28 per cent. This weakness in price of the stock is in spite of the fact that the company's new business during the first nine months of this year was 11 per cent ahead of the like 1929 period.

COMMONWEALTH EDISON CO.

Net of Commonwealth Edison Company for the quarter ended Sept. 30 is equal to $1.97 a share on approximately 1,420,000 shares, compared with $2.03 a share on 1,261,600 shares in the third quarter of 1929. Twelve months' net is equal to $11.90 a share on about 1,420,000 shares, compared with $12.41 a share on 1,261,600 shares in the preceding 12 months.

Buy Bonds for Income

Eastern Shore Public Service Company 5s, 1955
Price 94.00 and interest, to yield 5.45%

North American Light & Power Company 5½s, 1956
Price 90.50 and interest, to yield 6.25%

General Water Works & Electric Corp. 6s, 1931
Price 98.70 and interest, to yield 7.00%

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WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC

Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company reports for the nine months ended Sept. 30 net of $11,352,244 after depreciation, interest and federal taxes, equivalent to $4.25 a share (par $50) on 2,666,315 shares of combined preferred and common, compared with $19,544,211, or $7.32 a share on the combined shares, in the nine months of 1929. Net for the September quarter was $2,994,881 after above charges, equal to $1.12 a share on the combined shares, compared with $3,810,744, or $1.43 a share, in the preceding quarter and $6,412,830, or $2.40 a share, in the third quarter of 1929.

CREAM OF WHEAT CORPORATION

Cream of Wheat Corporation reports for the quarter ended Sept. 30 net of $391,728 after charges and federal taxes, equal to 65 cents a share on 600,000 shares, compared with $415,332 or 69 cents a share in the third quarter of 1929. Net for nine months was $1,283,652, equal to $2.14 a share, compared with $1,275,569 or $2.12 a share in like period of 1929.

ALBANY PERFORATED PAPER

September gross sales of Albany Perforated Wrapping Paper Company totaled $415,542, compared with $377,589 in September, 1929. Nine months' sales were $3,263,922, compared with $3,241,247. Sales for September and nine months established new high records.

STUTZ TO SELL STOCK

The Stutz Motorcar Company plans to sell to a banking group 81,974 shares of new stock, using the proceeds for the retirement of short-term notes and obtaining in addition about $600,000 in working capital.

CURTIS PUBLISHING CO.

Curtis Publishing Company reports for the nine months ended Sept. 30 net income of $16,227,769 after depreciation and federal, state and local taxes, compared with $18,530,417 in the like period of 1929.

Public Utility Earnings

KANSAS CITY POWER & LIGHT CO.	1930	1929
Sept. gross	$1,160,542	$1,142,315
*Net profit	279,289	264,198
12 months gross	14,688,074	14,449,413
*Net profit	4,089,199	3,943,457

*After all charges, including depreciation, interest and taxes.

PUBLIC SERVICE OF NORTHERN ILLINOIS	1930	1929
Sept. quar gross	$8,120,968	$7,677,675
Net aft txs, chgs, & dep.	1,249,956	1,130,846
12 mos gross	35,284,811	32,230,450
Net aft txs, chgs & dep.	7,750,449	6,578,668

BROOKLYN-MANHATTAN TRANSIT (Including Brooklyn & Queens Transit System)	Sept. 1930	Sept. 1929
Total op revs	$4,834,251	$4,957,833
Total op exps	3,113,255	3,265,942
Net rev fr op	1,720,996	1,691,891
Taxes	340,176	350,716
Op income	1,380,820	1,341,175
Net non-op inc	59,744	65,849
Gross inc	1,440,564	1,407,024
Total inc deds	773,241	778,572
Net income	*667,323	*628,452

*Of which sum there accrues to minority interests of B. & Q. T. Corp. $92,181 in September, 1930 and $102,046 in September, 1929.

BRAZILIAN TRACTION, LIGHT & POWER CO., LTD.	1930	1929
Sept. gross	$3,906,162	$4,225,416
Net aft exp*	2,381,319	2,422,035
9 mos gross	35,006,247	36,931,796
Net aft exp*	21,166,463	21,069,869

*Before depreciation and amortization.

Lord & Taylor declared an extra dividend of $5 on the common, payable Dec. 10 to stock of record Nov. 17.

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ASSOCIATED GAS & ELECTRIC

Exceeding $110,000,000 for the first time the Associated Gas & Electric System reports gross earnings and other income for the 12 months ended Sept. 30, 1930, totaling $110,114,028, a new high record. This compares with $75,406,500 for the corresponding period of last year, an increase of $34,708,128, or 46 per cent. In the twelve months ended Aug. 31, 1930, the system's gross aggregated $100,470,989.

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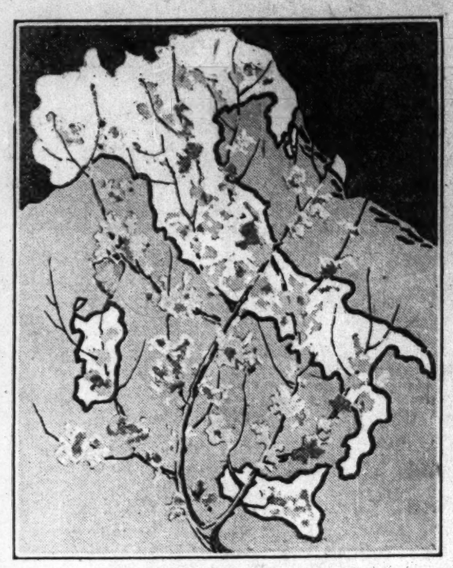
Italy



ITALY

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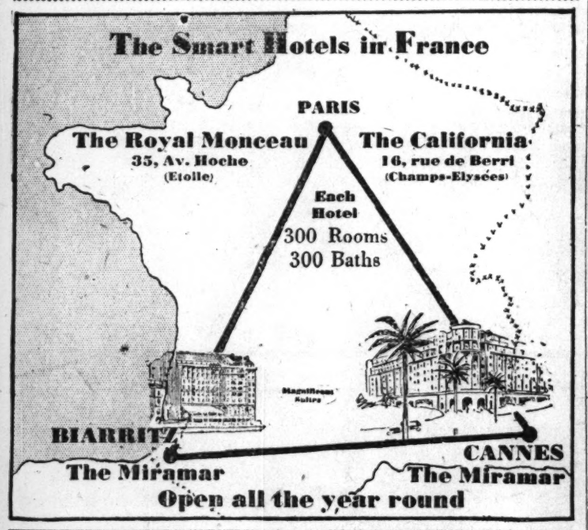

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HOTEL BRISTOL
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Most exclusive with homelike atmosphere

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Luxurious Hotel of Distinction
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An entire block of hospitality and service.

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Select Family Hotel
Opposite Central Station Friedrich Str.

HOTEL FÜRSTENHOF
First class, every modern comfort
Potsdamer Platz

PALAST HOTEL
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Holland

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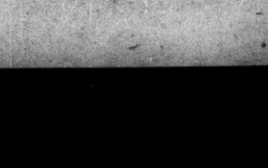

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

FOUR ELEVENS UNDEFEATED

Northwestern Looms as Most Powerful Team in 'Big Ten' Conference

BIG TEN CONFERENCE FOOTBALL STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	Points For	Points Agst.	P.C.
Northwestern	2	0	51	2	1.000
Michigan	2	0	27	13	1.000
Minnesota	1	0	6	0	1.000
Wisconsin	1	0	34	0	1.000
Purdue	1	1	33	14	.500
Ohio State	1	2	25	32	.333
Illinois	0	1	0	32	.000
Chicago	0	1	0	34	.000
Iowa	0	1	0	20	.000
Indiana	0	2	0	29	.000

GAMES FOR BIG TEN TEAMS OCT. 25

Illinois vs. Michigan at Ann Arbor.
Mississippi at Chicago.
Centre at Northwestern.
Wisconsin at Purdue.
Indiana at Southern Methodist.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Four teams, Northwestern, Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin, remained undefeated in the football championship race of the Intercollegiate Conference, or "Big Ten," as a result of the games played Oct. 18. Northwestern, considered a leading contender for the title, scored its second victory, 32 to 0, over Illinois and revealed team power in every department except the running attack. Coach R. E. Hanley should break this running attack loose against Centre College at Evanston this week-end and if he is able to make use of all his resources in the remaining Conference games, it will be hard for Minnesota, Indiana, and Wisconsin to keep the Wildcats out of the championship cage.

Northwestern achieved the most one-sided score in its history against Illinois minus its star halfback and captain, H. H. Bruder '31, without a brilliant recruit in R. E. Russell '33, halfback, and minus a veteran guard, Harry Kent '31, who was ruled ineligible. Coach Hanley, however, has a big, strong and veteran line that, on defense, cannot be fooled, and on offense holds tight to protect passers and punters. So far, however, the line has not been opening holes wide enough to get the backs away on off-tackle slashes and end sweeps. At Illinois the veteran end, F. M. Baker '31, proved a star, catching two passes and intercepting another for touchdowns. The new fullback, Ernest Rentner '33, likewise earned distinction by throwing accurate passes and sprinting 98 yards for a touchdown from kickoff.

Illini Inexperienced

Illinois showed inexperience more than anything else, as there are only three veterans on the team and Northwestern probably showed the sophomores just what they lack. This will help Coach R. C. Zuppke in bringing them up to a high pitch for the Michigan game. The Illini have power, as shown by the fact that they made 11 first downs to Northwestern's nine, and that they gained more yardage from scrimmage. They developed a capable short pass attack, with G. I. Berry '33, the new halfback, tossing to P. J. Yanuskus '32, and O. R. Robinson '31, half and full, respectively, but it failed or was intercepted whenever within scoring distance. A little more sophistication, knowing what to do with favorable breaks, will make Illinois more formidable.

Michigan gathered momentum in its victory, 13 to 0, over Ohio State, showing that Coach H. G. Kipke plans to take his Wolverines somewhere in this, his second season. They have yet to defeat Illinois, Minnesota and Chicago, which looks like an easier task than that which faces Northwestern. Michigan seemed no better supplied than Ohio State with weight, speed and individual ability, but it had more clever handling by Harry Newman '31, quarterback. The Wolverines won on strategy, and a return of that Michigan confidence which no one can appreciate without having observed it in action. M. R. Hudson '32, proved a powerful plunger at fullback, going through for one touchdown, while Newman made the other and was successful on one point kick. Last year Illinois beat Michigan, 14 to 0.

Badgers Are Strong

Wisconsin loomed stronger than ever in its 27 to 0 victory over Pennsylvania. This was not a Conference game, so it did not advance the Badgers in the race. Coach G. F. Thistlethwaite's boys will need all their power and all of their reserves, of which they seem to have plenty, for the championship schedule which remains with Purdue, Ohio State, Northwestern and Minnesota. The Badgers are blocking well and opening wide holes for the backs, and the pass attack is well developed, gaining 117 yards in eight successful attempts against Pennsylvania. Wisconsin's touchdowns were made by Samuel Behr '31, halfback; H. C. Jensen '32, substitute end; G. R. Casey '31, end, and M. M. Lubratovich '31, tackle, showing a wide-awake team and a general distribution of talent.

Purdue had an easy time winning, 20 to 0, from Iowa last week, holding out of the game its star quarterback, J. A. White '31, and one of the veteran tackles, E. G. Van Bibber '31, who should be ready for Wisconsin. Coach Noble Kizer revealed new fullback talent in E. J. Horstman '33, who made a touchdown and should be a valuable alternate for the veteran A. J. Yunevich '32. Others who scored for the Boilermakers were Edward Risk '32 and Lewis Pope '32, halfbacks who substitute for each other.

Minnesota maintained its defense stride in defeating Indiana, 6 to 0, but still failed to show, the aggressive offense that will be needed to deal with the big teams remaining on its card. Coach H. O. Crisler is giving the Gophers a vacation this week-end, and some of them will no doubt observe Northwestern's performance with Centre, as the Wildcats are next to appear at Minneapolis. The young Minnesota halfback, C. E. Reibeth '32, from whom Gopher fans have been patiently expecting so much, got away for a 32-yard touchdown run through a broken field. J. A. Manders '33, fullback, pounded out some good gains.

Indiana appeared to be outweighed by the formidable Minnesota line, which pushed it all over the field, but nevertheless the Hoosiers put up a game battle and at one time threatened to score after a desperate offensive. There was a cold wind and a frozen field that handicapped the light Indiana eleven, and they may find conditions more to their liking at Southern Methodist, Dallas, Tex., this week-end.

It may be that Chicago underestimated Florida, to whom it lost, 19 to 0. Certainly the Maroons were not "stretching" like a team should against respected opponents. The Gators split the Chicago line into many pieces, and sent so many interferers through ahead of the runners that the secondary defense had difficulty reaching them. Once Florida's star halfback, Behtea, broke through the middle of the line and with interference all the way ran 70 yards for a touchdown. The other touchdowns were made by steady pounding at the line. When on the offensive, the Maroons failed to block and interfere with aggressiveness, and the line leaked like a sieve so that passes were hurried. This ruined the Chicago running game and made forward and lateral passes, on which Coach A. A. Stagg was depending, go wild. The Maroons certainly did not look like a Stagg-coached eleven. Practically the only player on the field who appeared to be using his head was Paul Stagg, quarterback, son of the coach, who kept throwing passes until Barnard Wein '32, end, got away with one for a 50-yard gain that stopped on Florida's 11-yard line. However, one play later the game ended. W. A. Knudsen '31, fullback, was the only one who could hit the line for gains, and he punted and received punts reliably.

A Badger Star

M. E. GANTENBEIN '31
Wisconsin Varsity Football Team

Lipton Cup and Prizes Presented

GLOUCESTER, Mass. (AP)—Capt. Ben Pine and the crew of the fishing schooner Gertrude L. Thebaud were presented on Oct. 20 with the Sir Thomas Lipton Cup and the $3000 cash prize which goes with it for winning the series with the Lunenburg (N. S.) champion Bluenose off here.

The ceremony of presentation took place at City Hall. Mayor John E. Parker was the principal speaker and the prizes were presented by former Attorney-General Herbert Parker. To Capt. Angus Walters and his Bluenose crew Parker gave the second prize, which was $2000. Captain Pine also won one leg on the Frank Davis Cup by winning the series. To obtain permanent possession of the Davis Cup a schooner must win it twice.

After the presentation the rival captains said that the proposed ocean race from Gloucester to Halifax was definitely off. Bluenose will sail for Lunenburg, where repairs will be made preparatory to the fishermen's championship race to be sailed next month off Nova Scotia. Thebaud will undergo similar treatment here during the next eight days.

PLAY-OFF OF COAST LEAGUE FOR OCT. 22

THE FINAL STANDINGS

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Hollywood	65	35	.650
Los Angeles	56	42	.571
San Francisco	49	50	.495
Sacramento	49	50	.495
Seattle	48	51	.485
Oakland	45	55	.450
Portland	42	56	.429
Missions	43	58	.426

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—The Pacific Coast League baseball season, with the exception of the playoff between Los Angeles and Hollywood for the pennant, ended Oct. 19. The series begins Oct. 22.

Western Conference Scores

PURDUE		NORTHWESTERN	
20-Baylor	7	14-Tulane	0
13-Michigan	14	19-Ohio State	2
20-Iowa	0	32-Illinois	0
53	21	65	2
OHIO STATE		**CHICAGO**	
59-Mt. Union	0	19-Ripon	0
23-Indiana	0	7-Hillsdale	6
2-Northwestern	19	0-Wisconsin	34
0-Michigan	13	0-Florida	19
84	32	26	59
ILLINOIS		**WISCONSIN**	
7-Iowa State	0	28-Carleton	0
27-Butler	0	34-Chicago	0
0-Northwestern	32	27-Pennsylvania	0
34	32	89	0
INDIANA		**IOWA**	
14-Miami	0	38-Bradley	12
0-Ohio State	23	0-Okla. A. & M.	6
7-Okla. A. & M.	7	13-Centenary	19
0-Minnesota	6	0-Purdue	20
21	36	50	57
MICHIGAN		**MINNESOTA**	
33-Denison	0	48-S. D. State	0
7-Mich. N. S.	0	7-Vanderbilt	33
0-Mich. State	0	0-Stanford	0
14-Purdue	13	6-Indiana	0
13-Ohio State	0		
67	13	61	33

BADGERS HAVE 30 HARRIERS

Only Four Regulars Return to Form Nucleus of the Cross-Country Team

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADISON, Wis.—University of Wisconsin, traditionally strong in cross-country competition, again promises to have a well-balanced squad before the "Big Ten" Conference season closes.

While the squad of nearly 30 working under Coach T. E. Jones does not yet show the strength that brought the Badgers three championships through the work of Victor Chapman, John Zola and John Petaja, Coach Jones concedes that his prospects are at least "fair."

"We have lost J. W. Follows, D. S. Fink and R. C. Ocock from last year's team," Coach Jones pointed out, "but we have four regular members left to form the nucleus of this year's first 10. Capt. V. C. Goldsworthy '31, is the only member entering his third year of Conference competition. It is too early yet to run the men in time trials but they are working well and by the time the season is fully under way the squad, I believe, will show fairly balanced strength. I look for our strongest competition from University of Indiana, last year's title winner, and the University of Michigan."

Kirk and Wright Surprise

The showing of two new men has been the most agreeable surprise so far to Coach Jones and followers of the Badger hill and dale aggregation. They are L. R. Kirk '32, and George L. Wright '33, who finished first and third, respectively, in the first Conference dual meet with University of Chicago here on Oct. 11.

The course of the race was shortened from the usual five miles to three and Kirk led Dale Letts, Maroon star, by a comfortable margin to finish in 15m. 32.3s.

Coach Jones' Hopes

Kirk, though light and slender, runs easily, has the courage necessary for stern competition—and he delights in the sport of distance racing, though inexperienced prior to the two contests in which he has participated this year.

Wisconsin placed five men in the first six to win easily from Chicago, 19 to 54, and in an earlier practice meet with the Milwaukee Y. M. C. A., also won, 15 to 45, Kirk finishing first likewise in that event.

Kirk, Wright, Captain Goldsworthy and the other three experienced runners, H. M. Cortright '32, K. J. Bertrand '32 and J. F. Wohlgemuth '31, are the men upon whom the Badger coach is counting most heavily and the 10 men who will represent Wisconsin in this season's competition include A. McC. Thompson '32, a mile-runner from the track team, who is competing in cross-country this year for the first time; J. H. Crummey '33, another promising new man; E. C. Friedl '32, and H. C. Dever '32.

In the squad of 30, however, there are four or five other candidates any one of whom may win a place as a "regular." Foremost of these is R. J. Havens '32, who has shown well in practice runs, and the next in promise are W. E. Wendt '33 and L. E. Angoli '33.

Early season work was pointed toward preparation for a dual meet at Madison Oct. 18 with the University of Pennsylvania harriers, who invaded Wisconsin with nearly the full strength of the squad that won the eastern collegiate title last year. Wisconsin won this meet by 24 to 34. The balance of the season's schedule follows:

Oct. 25—Quadrangular meet with University of Notre Dame, University of Illinois and Northwestern University at Evanston.
Nov. 8—University of Minnesota at Madison; 15—University of Michigan at Ann Arbor; 22—Intercollegiate meet at University of Illinois.

BARNARD OPPOSED TO SACRIFICE FLY

CHICAGO (AP)—President E. S. Barnard, of the American League, said Oct. 20 he would seek elimination of the sacrifice fly from the major-minor baseball rules when the joint rule committee meets next December.

Under present rules, any fly ball that advances a runner one or more bases whether intentional or not, is counted as a sacrifice. President Barnard seeks to eliminate it from the rules altogether and count only an intentional bunt, which advances a runner, as a sacrifice.

"The sacrifice fly is one of the most absurd rules in baseball," President Barnard explained. "Almost every time one is hit, it is merely a stroke of luck. The batter gets up and swings and if he is lucky enough to hit a long fly that advances a good runner one base, he is credited with a sacrifice and no time at bat."

For many years, only an intentional bunt was scored as a sacrifice when advancing a runner. Two years ago, the sacrifice rule was "loaded" up to include the sacrifice fly.

SCHOONER BLUENOSE HEADS TOWARD HOME

GLOUCESTER, Mass. (AP)—Capt. Angus Walters of the fishing schooner Bluenose, who strove unsuccessfully to conquer the Gertrude L. Thebaud, pride of the Gloucester fishing fleet, in the Lipton Fishermen's Cup series last week, directed his heavy saltbanker out of the harbor here Oct. 21 on his way back to his home port, Lunenburg, N. S.

The Bluenose, although having displayed extraordinary heavy weather capabilities, was outmaneuvered by Capt. Charlie Johnson of the Thebaud in the deciding race of the series Oct. 18. The Bluenose, when she arrives at Lunenburg, will be groomed for her series with the Thebaud in Canadian waters next month for the fishermen's championship of the north Atlantic.

HARVARD FRESHMEN ELECT

John M. Lockwood '34, Brooklyn, N. Y., has been elected to captain the Harvard freshmen in football. The captain-elect is 5ft. 11½in. tall and weighs around 180 pounds. His playing position is center. Before entering Harvard, Lockwood played basketball, baseball, as well as football at the Gunnery School.

TRANSATLANTIC RACE PLANNED

John G. Alden, Boston yachtsman and designer announced on Oct. 20 that plans have practically been completed for a 3500-mile transatlantic yacht race, to be run in 1931 between Newport, R. I., and Plymouth, Eng. This race will by far be the high light of yachting circles during the coming year and is open to all sailing yachts under 72 feet over all length. The race will be held under the colors of the Cruising Club of America in conjunction with the Ocean Racing Club, which runs the famous Fastnet races off England.

The Newport-to-Plymouth event will get under way July 4, and will be run under practically the same rules that governed last summer's New London-to-Bermuda race. The last transatlantic race, which was held two years ago, was run to Santander, Spain, and trophies were offered as prizes by the King and Queen of Spain.

It is expected that Dudley Wolfe, who sailed the Alden schooner Mohawk in the race to Spain, and several other Boston yachtsmen will enter the contest. Wolfe is planning a new cutter from the board of Frank C. Paine, designer of the famous Yankee and the fishing craft Gertrude L. Thebaud. The schooner Malabar X, John Alden's Bermuda race Class B winner, is another craft expected to be entered in the ocean event.

Paul Hammond will have L. Francis Herreshoff design a 70-foot boat. Hammond lifted the Queen Victoria Cup with the Burgess-designed Nina and shared the wheel with Landon K. Thorne on board the Class J contender, Whirlwind.

W. S. Burgess, who turned out the successful cup defender, Enterprise, is said to be designing a new Plymouth race entrant for a New York yachtsman, whose name is not known. Paul Nevin will have a special schooner built for the race from the board of Olden.

BLACK HAWKS BUY TWO ST. PAUL STARS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—The leading scorers of the former St. Paul hockey team, in the American Association, Victor Desjardins and Elwin Romnes, have been bought by the Chicago Black Hawks of the National Hockey League, it is announced here. The players were put on the market when the St. Paul club disbanded recently. Desjardins, playing center, has led the scoring of the association for the last three years. Romnes, playing any position except goalie, was a valuable utility man.

Norman Locking of Owen Sound, a 19-year-old amateur, has also been added to Major Frederick McLaughlin's squad. He was signed on the recommendation of E. B. "Teddy" Graham, who said he was the nimblest skater and stick handler seen around Toronto last season. Rodger Jenkins, a 185-pound right wing from Western Canada, is another amateur added to the roster.

Veterans reporting here for the opening of the training season include Coach J. D. Irwin, C. A. "Chuck" Gardiner, goalie; Mush March, Leo Couture, Stewart Adams, F. H. Ingram, V. M. Ripley, Tyrus Arbour, Thomas Cook, forwards, and Marvin "Cyclone" Wentworth, Graham, and Helge Bostrum, defense men. Others delayed by the immigration tangle at the Canadian border but now on their way here are L. J. Dutkowski, Earl Miller, John Gottselig and Arthur Somers.

The team will be quartered at the Mid-West Athletic Club here for a week of preliminary conditioning before taking to the ice on eastern rinks for skating and exhibition practice. The Black Hawk schedule opens at the Chicago Stadium here Nov. 16 against the New York Rangers.

HOCKEY NOTES

THERE are many Boston hockey fans who will regret the failure of Jimmy Herberts, former Bruin center, to make good since he left Boston. When Jack Adams mailed out 29 contracts to the Detroit players this fall, Herberts was not included.

Montreal Maroons have five former members of the Montreal A. A. A. team, Allan Cup champions last year. They are Dave Kerr, goalie; Paul Haynes and Al Huggins, centers; Earl and Desse Roche, wings, and a defenseman, Johnny Gallagher. The complete roster working out now besides the five mentioned are Flat Walsh, goal; George Boucher, Archie Wilcox, Jack McVicar and Dinny Dinsmore, defensemen; Babe Siebert, Dave Trottier and Lawrence Northcott, left wings; Nels Stewart and Bill Phillips, centers; Hooley Smith, Batt Phillips, Jimmy Ward and Earl Robinson, right wings.

The immigration problem of getting the Canadian players over the border for the teams in the United States is apt to be serious. It is assumed that the players will eventually be admitted, but the question of how much time it will take may hamper pre-season training.

The New York teams, Americans and Rangers, are having no present trouble with immigration because their players are training in Galt and Toronto, Ont., respectively.

Three more Bruins, Dutch Gainor, Tiny Thompson and Bill Hutton are in town, while Eddie Burke, Harry Foster, Art Townsend and Yank Boyd of the Tigers are also on hand. Boyd was born in the United States and got by the border easily, although he has spent most of his life in Canada. Coach Eddie Powers of the Tigers has returned to Toronto from the border to await developments of the immigration matter.

YANKEES SECURE SHORTSTOP

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Acquisition of two right-handed pitchers from the New York Yankees, in connection with the deal that will send Frankie Crosetti, Seal shortstop, to the Yanks in 1932, was announced Oct. 21 by Secretary George A. Putnam of the San Francisco club. The boxmen are Bill Henderson, who finished the season with Oakland, and Sam Gibson, who played with Toronto of the International League this year. Putnam said the Seals had one more player coming in the deal for Crosetti, which involved approximately $100,000 in players and cash.

FREDRICKSON RELEASED

WINNIPEG, Man. (AP)—Frank Fredrickson, veteran center star, Oct. 20 was released unconditionally by the Pittsburgh Pirates of the National Hockey League. The release brings to an end a three-year contract between Fredrickson and the Pirates of whom Fredrickson was manager last year. The Pirate franchise has been transferred to Philadelphia for the coming season. Fredrickson was signed as player-manager in 1929.

VAN LIEW RESIGNS

RALEIGH, N. C. (AP)—John M. Van Liew, head football coach at North Carolina State College, Oct. 20 tendered his resignation. It was accepted by Dr. E. C. Brooks, president. Van Liew, a graduate of Grinnell College, came to North Carolina State this fall from Peru, where last year he directed a government athletic program. He succeeded Gus Tebell, who joined the University of Virginia coaching staff.

A. H. A. to Respect Legal Contracts

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Declaring it was impossible for the American Hockey League to expect a favorable decision on any dispute with a National Hockey League club, when the arbiter is Frank Calder, president of the latter league, a statement was issued here today answering the recent edict of the National, which declared the American an "outlaw" league. The statement was issued by W. F. Grant of Kansas City, president of the American League, who is here on matters pertaining to the expansion of the league.

"Mr. Calder appears to have taken in more authority than his job justifies," said President Grant, "in stating that the American League is an outlaw organization and that players whose contracts are owned by clubs of the American League will suffer by their connection.

"The American League had a three-year agreement with the National League which expired on Sept. 24, and after due consideration it was decided by the directors of the American League that if a new agreement was entered into certain objectionable features in the old contract must be obviated.

"Our league felt that the draft was unjust and further felt that it was unwise to have the president of the National League acting as a 'commissioner of hockey', to whom all disputes, whether involving National League clubs or not, were referred. It is our contention that it was impossible to expect a favorable decision from the president of the National League acting as a commissioner when the dispute involved a club from our league and a club from the National League.

"Apparently Mr. Calder from his throne in the Castle Building, Montreal, is issuing a ukase to the effect that no one can operate a hockey club or hockey league without his approval. We fail to recognize his authority in this respect.

"We intend to operate independently and will respect the rights of other leagues as regards legal contracts. Whether Mr. Calder's league does this or not is a matter of small concern to us, as our contracts are the same as his league's and can be enforced just as effectively."

SIDELINES

HARVARD'S rugged battle with the West Point eleven proved the Crimson a good football team. Unfortunately for Arnold Horween, head coach, probably serving his last year, his final product in the way of football may not be quite good enough as all of Harvard's major opponents this season appear to be stronger, excepting perhaps Yale.

The lateral pass as worked by Harvard against the Cadets failed more than once because of the assignment given the guards. The receiver ran into his own interfering guards on the cutback. Other times it appeared that the cutback was not timed right for it met three Army defenders.

Dartmouth looks three touchdowns or more stronger than Harvard because of power, but what that power will do if the Crimson offers stiff opposition remains to be seen. The game with Harvard should make the "Big Green" team the outstanding one of the east, providing, of course, the Hanover players win handily.

It is not often that a center shines in the account of a football game. He is frequently blamed if bad snapping-back causes fumbles, but outside of that he gets very little attention. It is unusual recognition, therefore, that comes to L. W. Stein '32, center at University of Minnesota. He intercepted a Stanford pass last week when the Pacific Coast team was threatening, and then the experts began watching him. They saw that his own team made its best gains in rushing through center, that he led the charge of the linesmen on defense, and that Stanford preferred to hit the line anywhere but at center. Stein played a great game and it is safe to say the brilliant Minnesota defense, which surprised the football world, would not have been so brilliant without him. He stands 5ft. 11in., weighs 190 pounds, and comes from Two Harbors, Minn. This is his first year with the varsity.

Pennsylvania, Carnegie Tech, Navy and Colgate, formidable eastern elevens who were defeated intersectionally, are not beyond returning to form against eastern teams.

One swallow may not make a summer, but one tackle has practically made a successful season of football at University of Minnesota. That one tackle was the high spot in the scoreless tie between the Gophers and the Stanford eleven. This tackle was made very late in the game, after a lateral pass, forward pass and lateral pass had broken a Stanford player loose for a 40-yard goalward dash. Walter L. Hass '31, substitute halfback, ran down the Stanford back and tackled him at the sideline just seven yards from the goal. This so heartened his mates that they withstood Stanford's attempt to score for four downs and thereby saved Minnesota a defeat. The Gophers have gained new confidence as a result of this tackle and the performance which backed it up.

When the time comes for choice of all-American football players it looks as if Harvard's "Big Ben" Ticknor would be out front again. There were reports after the Springfield game that the huge center was passing poorly, but in the Army game there was no evidence of it. His defensive play looked just as good as last year. At the same time it looks as though there will be Dartmouth linemen up for consideration.

Knute Rockne must have known that his Notre Dame team had qualifications, but doubted whether they would appear for the Carnegie Tech game and predicted a win for the easterners on that basis. Also it would appear that his statements of concern roused the team to the required pitch—hence the score: Notre Dame 21, Carnegie Tech 6.

It appears that University of Colorado has a brilliant quarterback in Peter Middlemist, who led his team to a 9-to-0 victory over University of Missouri. Middlemist proved not only a clever pilot, but the outstanding individual performer as well. He threw the 25-yard pass which Warren McKelvey, right halfback, caught and ran with for 26 yards and the only touchdown. Colorado outgained Missouri consistently, but late in the fourth period, when it became apparent that another touchdown was to be denied, Middlemist called George Newton, substitute fullback, to kick a field goal. Middlemist was a bulwark on defense, playing the safety position and stopping every Missourian who got into the open.

REGO LEADS TOURNEY

Joe Rego of Wilmington, Del., took the lead after the opening day's play in the qualifying round of northeast sectional pocket billiards championship at the State Theater Billiards Club Oct. 20 with a score of 113. Rego's total is eight points better than that of Arthur Woods of New York, while Joe Procita of Gloversville, N. Y., has 102, and the lone Boston entrant, Charles Seaback, is fourth with an even 100. Procita provided the big thrill of the day when he had an unfinished break of 56, by far the best of the opening play. The elimination will end Oct. 21 with four of the eight contestants starting match play Oct. 22 to determine the eastern representative in the national tournament. The summary: Joe Rego, Wilmington, Del., 113; Arthur Woods, New York, 105; Joe Procita, Gloversville, 102; Charles Seaback, Boston, 100; Carl Vaughan, New York, 93; Peter Judice, Brooklyn, 92; W. C. Carey, Wilkesbarre, Pa., 48; Arthur Midway, Yonkers, N. Y., 47.

GOLF TOURNEY NETS $8000

LOS ANGELES (AP)—The women's national golf championship tournament, which ended Oct. 18 with a victory for Miss Glenna Collett, netted approximately $8000, tournament officials announced Oct. 20. This was almost double the previous high figure, set in 1923, when the event was held at Rye, N. Y.

ENGLAND OPENS WITH VICTORY

Defeats Ireland in Soccer Football Encounter by 5 to 1

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRAMALLL LANE GROUNDS, Sheffield, Eng.—By five neat goals scored in the first half to one netted by Ireland in the second, England, holder of the international Association football championship, won the opening match of the 1930-31 series here, Oct. 20. Before the change of ends the Englishmen repeatedly thrust their way through the Irish defense by cleverly combined play, but afterward they overdid their "pattern weaving" and were hustled off the ball before they could shoot with any severity.

The visiting goalkeeper Elisha Scott, veteran of Liverpool Club, made save after save including one from a penalty kick, but his brilliant performance was rendered possible in some measure by the lack of power behind many of the shots. This game was the first international fixture to be decided on this ground since 1903 and attracted a big midweek crowd of more than 30,000, the majority particularly interested in the showing of six Sheffield men concerned—four from the champion team in the English League, Sheffield Wednesday on the English side and two Sheffield United on the Irish side.

Many fans present arranged with their employers to work overtime during the week so they might attend this specially interesting contest. In the crowd there were a large number of enthusiastic, beribboned Irishmen who had arrived early in the morning, and they had the satisfaction of seeing William Gillespie, experienced captain, figuring in his twenty-fifth international, win the toss and set the Englishmen to play with the sun in their eyes.

The Irish team was arrayed, to everyone's surprise, in dark blue jerseys instead of the traditional green, and led off with audacious raids that came to nothing, and in the fourteenth minute England's account was opened through a brilliantly executed maneuver. The ball came to inside right, Gordan Hodgson, and without waiting he drove it obliquely to the opposite wing, where W. E. Houghton just managed to reach it before it went behind the goal, and slammed it back hard to center field. T. Burgess was on the right spot at the right time and leaped into the air and headed the ball past the goalkeeper's outstretched arms from close range. Seventeen minutes afterward came England's second goal as the outcome of a movement that turned the defense into an attack in a twinkling.

T. Leach checked a fast Irish attack by booting the ball clear up the field, and Andrey McCluggage, Irish fullback, to whom it came, foozled his kick. The center forward, Harry Hampson, darted past him and secured possession and subtly sidetapped the ball past Scott, who was at the other end of his goal in an intelligent but unrewarded anticipation.

The next score was an exceptionally pretty one. Burgess passed to Hodgson and the latter kicked ahead toward right just as the defenders converged upon him. S. D. Crooks, inside right, came up in full speed, took the ball in stride and sent it whizzing under the goalkeepers' falling body.

England's strong, confident football had the Irish players rattled by this time and two further goals were added in rapid succession, Burgess banging the ball safely home after A. H. Strange kicked ahead, and Houghton showing a fine burst of speed that enabled him to take a long pass and continue smoothly on his way and as a finale crash the ball into the net.

Then the whistle went off for half time and the fans fell to discussing whether England was capable of winning by 7 goals to 0 as they did the last time Ireland was opposed at Bramall Lane in 1887. On two occasions 1882 and 1900 the Englishmen scored 13 goals against Ireland, and some people present talked about history repeating itself. For these optimists the second half must have come as quite a shock since it produced only one goal and that by James Dunne for Ireland. Dunne previously came near scoring many times—he hit the cross bar and hit the uprights and missed both by inches—and when he did find the target 12 minutes from the finish the goal-keeper was beaten by the sheer pace of the shot in the top corner of the net.

In the second period England still had most of the game territorially, but inability of the English forwards to put an adequate finish to their work in the face of the defense that challenged early and vigorously left the honors in this half with the Irishmen who offset the disadvantage of their inferior combination by speed and zest that made each of their sporadic raids potentially formidable. Altogether England and Ireland have now met in 45 such games whereof England has won 34, Ireland 4, and 7 have been drawn. Goal aggregates—England 174, Ireland 36. The summary:

ENGLAND	IRELAND
Houghton, lw	rw, Duggan
Burgess, il	ir, Irvine
Hampson, c	c, Dunne
Hodgson, ir	il, Gillespie (Captain)
Crooks, rw	lw, McCaw
Campbell, lhb	rhb, Jones
Leach, chb	chb, Reid
Strange, rhb	lhb, McCleary
Blenkinsop, lb	rb, McCluggage
Goodall (Captain), rb	lb, Fulton
Hibbs, g	g, Scott

Score—England 5, Ireland 1. Scorers—Burgess 2, Hampson, Crooks, Houghton, for England. Dunne, for Ireland. Referee—J. Thompson, Scotland. Time—Two 45m. periods.

PONZI DEFEATS LEWIS

RICHMOND, Va. (AP)—Ponzi, Philadelphia, eliminated Lewis, Richmond, by finishing his block with 102 to his opponent's 45 in the opening day's play of the southern division, eastern section qualifying play of the National Pocket Billiard Association here Oct. 20. Other results were: Scott, Baltimore, 102; Kelly, Philadelphia, 18. Grossman, Philadelphia, 107; Oswald, Pittsburgh, 94. Church, New York, 103; Harman, New York, 64.

BIG FILM CONTRACT

Warner Bros. Pictures has contracted with Columbia Pictures for the entire 1930-31 Columbia product of 20 audible features to be exhibited in all Warner theaters. The contract involves $3,000,000 in bookings.

Indiana Depends Upon Sophomores

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BLOOMINGTON, Ind.—"The success of the Hoosier cross-country team rests with the sophomores," said E. C. Hayes, coach of the track and cross-country teams at Indiana University. With only two veterans, Capt. R. M. Leas '31 and R. K. Kemp '32, it will be a hard team to turn into a winner. Forthe last two years the Indiana harriers have been undefeated "Big Ten" Conference champions, and the team this year should be as good as those which preceded it.

Captain Leas is running in his third year of varsity competition, and his second year as captain of the team. Last year he ran second in the Conference meet. Second only to Orval Martin '30 of Purdue. Kemp, who was No. 3 man last year, will be No. 2 man. He has ability and experience and can be depended upon.

H. A. Brocksmith '33, a second semester sophomore, will be No. 3 man. This is his first year of cross-country competition, but last spring he won the two-mile event in the Conference track meet. Much is expected of Brocksmith.

The No. 4 man will probably be C. J. Watson '33, although this is his first year of varsity competition, Watson should do well.

D. E. Neese '33 will be No. 5 man. Neese is another promising sophomore. The sixth position rests between F. L. James '31, G. W. Shonkwiler '33 and F. W. Kazich '33. The Indiana schedule is:

Oct. 25—Purdue at Lafayette.
Nov. 1—Notre Dame at South Bend; 8—Northwestern at Bloomington; 15—Ohio State at Bloomington; 22—Conference meet at Champaign, Ill.

ECLIPSE IS OVER BEFORE IT BEGAN ON TIN CAN ISLAND

(Continued from Page 1)

building a tower for their 63-foot camera, erecting a dark house for photographic work, arranging and carefully rehearsing schedules for that brief moment on Oct. 21.

Before the astronomers could even think of setting up their valuable equipment, they had to plan and scheme and work strenuously to get it ashore. Though its Polynesian name is a romantic-sounding one, Niuafou's nickname, "Tin Can Island" is more descriptive of its real character. Not because it has been used as a dumping ground, has this name stuck to it, but because, in the absence of a good harbor, mail and merchandise shipped to the islands have to be thrown off in tin cans that will wash into shore.

More than once, the cry of "Man overboard" rang through the air when the party was unloading, but nothing serious happened and all apparatus and stores were safely landed, according to reports to the Naval Observatory, from Commander C. H. J. Keppler, U. S. N., in administrative charge of the expedition.

No Ship Service

Since there is no regular steamship service between Samoa and Niuafou, the party made the last stage of its journey aboard the U. S. S. Tanager and the U. S. S. Ontario, which will also bring it back. Anchorage was found off Angaha village. Even under ideal weather conditions, big swells rush in and make landing on the island hazardous. The personnel of the party was "invariably assured of a good ducking" in getting ashore, Commander Keppler reports.

On the map, Niuafou looks like a doughnut. It is of volcanic formation, with precipitous cliffs rising about 95 feet from the sea. In its center is an inland lake of brackish water. The island is under British protection and its population consists of about 1500 Polynesians and two or three white traders. An exceptionally large variety of coconut which has never been successfully grown elsewhere, is the only important article of commerce.

Native boatmen who knew the peculiarities of the waters around the island were rounded up by the astronomers to help in getting the equipment ashore. The hazardous landing conditions would gravely endanger the heavy boats belonging to the navy ships. The Tanager lost her anchor on the lava rocky bottom of the sea, when she tried to heave in, but her marker buoy held until a special anchor weighing 5000 pounds was planted.

All hands worked a day and a half to get the equipment ashore to the low-lying lava bed just above the high-water mark. Gradually during the next three days, it was hauled up the cliff to the camp site, partly by rough trail and partly up a copra chute for which a special car was constructed. Tanks holding hundreds of gallons of fresh water were among the supplies that had to be landed in this manner.

Got News on Radio

Camp was pitched on government land kindly offered by the native magistrate, highest representative of the Tonga Government on the island. The first research work of the expedition consisted in establishing the latitude and longitude and in getting time signals. When the radio apparatus was set up, it was found that press news from San Francisco could be received and dispatches were copied off daily for members of the party. Constant touch is also kept with Tutuila, Samoa, nearest American territory.

Other members of the expedition besides Commander Keppler are: its director, Prof. S. A. Mitchell, of the Leander McCormick Observatory of the University of Virginia, chief scientist in direct charge of the spectrographic work on the flash spectrum; Prof. R. W. Marriott, of the Sproul Observatory, Swarthmore College, in charge of large-scale photographic work on the sun's corona and of photographs for the further study of the Einstein effect; Dr. J. J. Johnson, of the California Institute of Technology, in charge of photometric observations; Dr. Weld Arnold, of the American Geographic Society; B. P. Charpless of the Naval Observatory staff; H. P. Fales, of Pasadena, Calif., who assisted in carrying out the extensive program of observations, and Dr. T. A. Jagger, of the Hawaiian Volcanic Observatory, who went along to study volcanic and seismic conditions on the island.

Study Peculiar Bird

The naturalists of the expedition, Dr. Jagger and Lieutenant Kellers, have been interested in a peculiar bird that lives on the island. No larger than a dove, it lays eggs as large as those of a turkey and buries them as deep as six feet in the lava dust. Dr. Keppler reports to Washington that the party has eaten some of the eggs for breakfast.

The objectives of the astronomers included the following: A series of spectrographs, including those of the flash spectrum; a series of photographs of the inner corona with the 63-foot camera; of the middle and outer corona with smaller cameras; moving pictures of the whole eclipse, including partial phases and totality; a special series of photographs of the star field near the sun for the corroboration of the Einstein effect; series of photographs for photocentric determinations of the light of the corona, and observations for the time of contacts and of the shadow bands.

Pictures were taken in as rapid succession as possible during the 92 precious seconds that the sun was obscured and the rarely seen corona visible. When the shadow passed, the cameras were taken down to be loaded on to the navy vessels once more and brought home to American laboratories for the astronomers to determine whether their trip was a success. The party expects to return to the United States around the middle of December, but it will be some time after that that definite results of the observations will be ascertained.

WILDCATS ELECT TWO

DURHAM, N. H.—A light signal drill featured the University of New Hampshire practice Oct. 20. The team came out of the Maine game in good condition and now will point for the homecoming game with Vermont. Two Massachusetts boys were chosen to act as co-captains of the Wildcats this fall. H. R. Hagstrom '32 of Worcester and K. T. Clapp '32 of Milton received a like number of votes. Both have been letter men for two seasons.

COLLEGE FOOTBALL SCORES

Centenary 9, Stetson 0.
Rollins 13, South Georgia S. J. C. 6.

General Classified

AGENTS WANTED

GARTSIDES IRON RUST SOAP removes ink, rust, chemical and many other stains; salesmen wanted; trial 15c; a full size tube for 35c. A 97 Preston St., Philadelphia, Pa.

POLMET, the wonderful polishing cloth that cleans all metals without liquid, paste or powder; approved by "Good Housekeeping" and "Modern Priscilla"; sell at 25c, sample free. F. C. GALE COMPANY, 102 Edinboro Street, Boston, Mass.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

ENGLISHMAN with four established businesses in America importing art, antiques, novelties, will transfer lease of one or more if stock and fixtures taken over. X-56, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $2500 to $25,000—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 20 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for position of the calibre indicated; the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements; your identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 130 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

CLEANSING CREAM FORMULA—Easily made up at home; cleanses pores thoroughly; mail $1.00 with your address to MRS. C. MALONY, 803 Arctic Bldg., Seattle, Wash.

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Home offering comforts and attention for those desiring rest and study; 6 miles from Washington, D. C.; booklet on request. Address MANAGER, East Falls Church, Va.

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MAN with experience in developing land in Florida and northern states for farming and selling would like interview with owner of large tract of acreage; have plan that will make acreage profitable. Address H. B. DEAM, P. O. Box 412, Glen Cove, N. Y.

PURCHASING agent and executive, years' experience oil production, mining, aircraft; go anywhere; age 40, married. Box S-405, The Christian Science Monitor, 625 Market, San Francisco.

TRAVEL

EXPERIENCED traveler will conduct two or three abroad for a leisurely trip; where and as you like; references. M. GENIEVE TAYLOR, 404 Harvard Ave. No., Seattle, Wash.

Local Classified

APARTMENTS TO LET

AUBURNDALE, MASS.—Small furnished apartment in private home; good location; handy to cars; $35 month. West Newton 1384-M.

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BOSTON—1 and 2-room suites, kitchenette and bath, telephones; location and view unsurpassed; rents $32.50 to $52.50 per month. Telephone Commonwealth 0700.

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SEE NEXT PAGE

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

For other Classified Advertising see preceding page.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

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REST, STUDY, OR WITH CARE
TORONTO, ONT.
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Tenacre Inc.
Tel. Princeton 755 — Princeton, N. J.
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LONG distance moving, house to house moving, packing, shipping, storage; work guaranteed; 30 years' experience. N. E. AUTO VAN CO., N. Stacey, Mgr., 423 Brookline Ave., Boston. Asp. 2907, Uni. 3795-W.

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MY HOME, which may interest elderly ladies looking for pleasant winter or year-around quarters, accommodates 10 guests, Christian Scientists preferred, and is conveniently located in Larchmont Manor, New York; accessible to 2 Christian Science churches—New Rochelle and Mamaroneck. For information address P. O. Box 119, Larchmont Manor, N. Y.

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Artistic and cultured environment for study and recreation. Excellent cuisine and moderate prices. — Ronkonkoma 16.

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A rest home of refinement with every modern convenience, open all year round; full particulars sent on request. Address Ridgefield, Conn. Phone Ridgefield 724.

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Homelike, helpful atmosphere, wholesome table; ocean view: open all year. — Tel. 162-J

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HEMPSTEAD, Long Island, N. Y.—For sale, 8-room house, 2 baths, sun parlor, all improvements; 2-car garage; porches, shade trees, ample grounds; terms or rent reasonable. L. ANGEVINE, 65 Kernochan Ave.

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FOR MEN AND WOMEN
$10 to $25 WEEKLY
TRANSIENTS $2 PER DAY UPWARD
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Rooms in select homes $7.00 up
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BOSTON, 178 Huntington Ave., Suite 2—Furnished apartment, one large room, kitchen and private bath; very light and sunny; abundance of heat and hot water. Commonwealth 7862. (RICHARDSON.)

BOSTON, 100 Gainsboro Street—Very desirable and cheerful front room, centrally located. Phone Commonwealth 8687.

E. BRAINTREE, MASS.—Furnished or unfurnished 5 rooms and bath in private home. Braintree 0398-M or B-56, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

NEW YORK CITY, 248 Wadsworth Ave. (185th St.)—Sunny bed-sitting room, two windows, extended outlook; convenient transportation; breakfasts optional. Apt. 2-D. BUCK.

NEW YORK CITY, 271 Fort Washington Ave. (Apt. 5 F)—Room, elevator apartment, in family of two; near church. Phone Washington Heights 8738 for appointment.

NEW YORK CITY, West 80th—Two beautiful, spacious furnished rooms, dressing rooms; private home; modern improvements; permanent; references. Trafalgar 4386.

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NEW YORK CITY, West 55th St.—Desirable room in attractive apartment; exceptional opportunity. Phone for appointment. Circle 7897.

NEW YORK CITY, 645 West End (12-E)—Lovely single room overlooking Hudson; running water; private home. Schuyler 4440; Chickering 9272.

NEW YORK CITY, Ft. Washington Avenue—Large outside room, southern exposure; near church. Tel. Washington Heights 0926.

NEW YORK CITY, 241 West 101st Street—Double room, running water; $12 one or $7 each, front singles $9; private home.

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NEW YORK CITY, 222 W. 71st—Single room, large closet, permanent $9; transient $10; shown before 10 or evenings.

PHILADELPHIA, 4253 Regent St.—Corner house, overlooking park; 2 attractively furnished communicating rooms with private bath; will rent separately; breakfast if desired. Baring 2919.

PHILADELPHIA, 217 South DeKalb St.—Comfortable furnished rooms for business men or women; convenient transportation. Phone Evergreen 8036.

PHILADELPHIA, 827 South 48th St.—Attractive furnished rooms; convenient transportation; refined atmosphere. Phone Baring 2293.

SITUATIONS WANTED

MARRIED couple will take entire charge of house for winter. B-85, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

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ATTENDANT-COMPANION, experienced, educated, good reader, good typist; have typewriter; can cook light meals; practical, orderly, good traveler; excellent references; Christian Scientists preferred. Address Box B-50, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

CHAUFFEUR-VALET (colored); 10 years' driving experience; city or country. HARRY OWENS, 2488 7th Ave., N. Y. C. Tel. Edgecombe 1227.

FINANCIAL writer of experience; currently with leading financial service; capable of analyzing securities; available Oct. 25. X-51, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, N. Y. C.

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HAVE YOU TRIED IT?
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Established 1894
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BREAD AND CAKE
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(Continued)

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Established 1870

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Original Oil and Water Colors
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Pottery, China, Glass, etc., and Cards for All Occasions.
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Storage and Repairs on Fur Coats
Order Your Fur Coat Now
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High class imported woolens, hand tailored; exclusive in all detail.

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TORONTO
(Continued)

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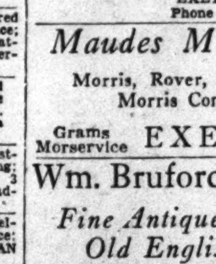

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ENGLAND

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Other Than United States and Canada

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BOURNEMOUTH
Sandykeld Hall (Private Hotel)
Manor Road. Phone 5616
"Like a Gem in a Beautiful Setting"
Standing in 2 acres, 2 minutes sea. All bedrooms fitted hot & cold water, gas fires. LIBERAL VARIED MENU; SEPARATE TABLES; COMFORT THE KEYNOTE. FROM 3 GUINEAS. Readers of this paper welcomed (3 minutes from new church).
GARAGE for 6 Cars. Illustrated Tariff.
S. M. HORSPOOL

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Phone 886.

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BOURNEMOUTH, Crag Hall—Pension; finest position; terms inclusive; illustrated tariff from EGERTON HINE, Proprietor. Cables "Cragged" Bournemouth. Phone No. 269.

NR. BOURNEMOUTH—Burnbrae Guest House; beautifully situated; maximum sunshine; special terms for winter visitors; Christmas guests welcomed. MR. & MRS. SIDNEY TITE, Longham, Dorset.

EASTBOURNE — Ellesmere private hotel, Wilmington Square (West) — Overlooking sea and Devonshire Park; gas fires in bedrooms; winter terms from £2.12.6. Phone 1463. Prop. S. Stevens.

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WESTON-SUPER-MARE, Beachlands, Beaconsfield Road—Rest and comfort; beautifully furnished home; bed-sitting, board residence; would suit retired or business people; varied cuisine, service.

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CHILDREN welcomed, girls 4-12 and little boys; resident governess; entire charge taken if desired; ideal surroundings, near Bournemouth. Write BM/CEMO, London, for particulars.

SWITZERLAND—French Swiss family would take young boys for education, college, sports, music; family life with own boys; references, C. S. MAMIN-MATTHEY, La Tour-de-Peilz, Vevey, Lake of Geneva.

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BEXHILL-ON-SEA—To let unfurnished, 2 rooms & kitchenette, 2nd floor, all conveniences; lady's quiet house. 23 Albany Road.

HOVE—Self-contained flat, 2 bed, 1 reception, kitchen, bathroom, garden, constant hot water; close sea; £80. 4 Norton Road.

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FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

CHILPRUFE, best underwear for men, women & children. Agent J. WILLISCROFT, 17 Horston Rd., Leicester. Illustrated price list on application.

HOUSES FOR SALE

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Ideal artist's residence, 3 sitting, 7 bedrooms, kitchen, bath, hot-water installation; lovely garden with terrace commanding beautiful and extensive views; tennis lawn; kitchen garden, surrounded by high walls, covered with fruit trees; Georgian arbour, stone-built studio with fireplace, north light, greenhouse, garage for four cars; main drainage, gas, water; large garden store & workshop. To view apply at premises.

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NORTH DEVON—Well furnished house to let, winter months; south aspect; close beach & golf. MRS. DAWSON, Ashmead, Saunton Sands.

SUTTON—For 3 or 4 months, well furnished house, 3 reception rooms, billiard room, 5 bedrooms, bathroom & usual offices; garage (2 cars); close to two golf clubs; excellent train service; immediate possession. Box M-372, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W.C.2.

PARKSTONE, DORSET, "TORBRYAN," 42 Bournemouth Rd.—With service & food; excellent references; terms moderate; near church. Apply MISS HAYDEN.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

BOGNOR REGIS, SUSSEX—Paying guests; comfortable accommodation; private house; south coast; charming garden; bathing, tennis, golf; school children welcome. MISS KNIGHT, "Donnachie," Middleton.

COODEN, BEXHILL—Lady pleased to receive foreign student or child; sea views; near golf course. Box M-377, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

KEW GARDENS—Comfortable home offered elderly gentlefolk in private detached residence; every consideration and kindness; central heating, gas fires, constant hot water. 57 Ennerdale Road. Phone Richmond 0285.

LEIGH-ON-SEA—"Sunny View" Grand Parade, for rest, study & recreation (private rooms if required), electric fires, etc. MISS CALLCUT. Phone Leigh-on-Sea 76481.

LEIGH-ON-SEA—Guests welcomed to a restful happy home; spacious rooms; central heating; billiards, telephone, golf; own tennis; sea; 3 gns. p. w., 1 gn. week-end. EDWARDS, 56 Hadleigh Rd.

N. WALES, LLANGOLLEN—Beautiful sheltered, interesting, comfortable board residence; moderate terms winter months. MRS. JEAN TURNER, Haseldene.

POST WANTED

GENTLEMAN, experienced in accountancy and secretarial work, seeks position of trust offering scope. URE, 1 St. Edmunds Terrace, Regents Park, London, N. W. 8.

KINDERGARTEN teacher seeks work in England or abroad; excellent testimonials. Box M-69, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

WANTED—Post as nursery governess by Swiss girl, fluent in German & French, domesticated, speaks English, music; prefers London. CAMPBELL, Steel Cross, Crowborough.

WIDOW as caretaker or any position of trust with living accommodation. PURCELL, 10, Elm Park Gardens, Chelsea, London.

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Central Heating in Public Rooms. Electric Lift. Constant Hot Water. Night Porter. Baggage Room. Terms from 3½ guineas per week. No Extras.
"The Hotel That Guests Re-Visit"

Barkston House
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Delightful Quarters. Real Home Comforts. Good Food. Quiet but most convenient. Terms from 3 guineas. Apply MISS ST. CLAIR.

Cumberland House Hotel
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Pleasantly situated; comfort, convenience, good food; bed and breakfast 6/6, per day 10/6; special residential terms from 2½ gns. Also at Sandykeld Hall, Bournemouth; English chef; billiards; gas fires.
Write for Illustrated Tariff

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HINDHEAD—Punchbowl Inn (temperance); very comfortable all the year round; terms moderate; glorious scenery; also luncheon & tea rooms.

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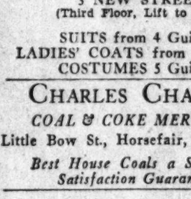
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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Towhee

NO MORE interesting birds flit through the open woodlands in autumn than the towhees. Searching among fallen leaves for insects and seeds, the male appears to be a blackbird, but closer notice reveals white markings on wings and tail. The female is brown, with less white on the wings. Both have red tan sides and white on the breast.

The noise which they make while scratching in the underbrush might easily cause them to be mistaken for some animal. When discovered they utter a sharp *towhee, chewink,* before furtively dashing to cover. Flying to low branches they continue their suspicious challenging calls, until they are sure you are friendly. Seldom are they seen among high parts of the trees, except in the springtime.

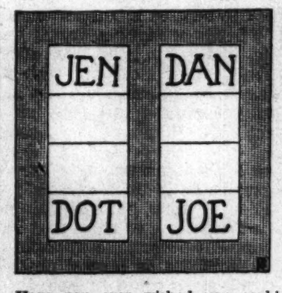
Several western species have similar songs and habits. Like crickets, they have been given names that indicate the sounds they make. Locally they are known as chewink, joree, towhee bunting, ground robin and bush bird. All nest on or near the ground, constructing their nests of leaves and fibers and lining them with down or hair.

The male assists his mate in incubating their tan-speckled white eggs. His song consists of detached phrases which sound like *bide-a-wee.* He varies his theme by accenting different syllables of the same line, or by changing the key several times during his period of musical ecstasy. Although his voice is more rounded than that of his distant cousin, the song sparrow, similar habits in singing—such as repeating a simple phrase many times—frequently cause them to be mistaken for each other.

From the last week in April, through September, their cheerful song is heard; but when frosty nights prevail, the towhee avoids discomfort by migrating to the southern states.

Name Changing Puzzle

Have you ever wished you could change your name to something else? Here's your chance to change two names. By changing only one letter at a time, and making proper words, change Jen to Dot, and Dan to Joe.



Key to Puzzle

Answer to Inventor Puzzle:

RaFt	ARrOws
MOnUment	TeNt
BaLl	(Robert Fulton.)
FEaTher	

A Word a Day

Ignorance

This word is generally used to designate a condition of want of knowledge, of being uneducated or uninformed. But there is more to this word; in fact, a sermon might be preached using the word as text.

"Ignorance" goes back to the roots of "ignore," *in,* "not," and *gnoscere* (later, *noscere*), "to know." We use "ignore" in the sense of "to refuse to take notice of, not to recognize, to disregard wilfully." And it is this sense which we cannot fail to consider in connection with the derived word "ignorance," which, in reality, is a condition not of natural want of intelligence, but of self-imposed darkness due to ignoring, or failing to recognize, one's heritage of reflecting intelligence.

Ig-no-rance is accented on the first syllable; sound i as in it, o as in obey, a as in account.

"The darkness of ignorance disappears with the light of reason."

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor.

Odds and Ends

Huge Sign

In an advertising sign approximately half a mile long, at the recent air races in Chicago, 3750 square yards of cotton material was used and 90 miles of thread was required to put the material together.

Canada's Exhibition

More than $1,000,000 was taken in at the gates of Canada's National Exhibition at Toronto last year, leaving a surplus over expenses of $326,780, the city receiving $116,256 of this amount.

A Quotation for Today

WHAT is thy duty?
The demand of the present hour.—GOETHE.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

To the Rescue

(London Morning Post)

A CURIOUS and most interesting phase of canine sagacity is related by a correspondent. During the heavy rains of last week in the North, the River Aln was in flood and a good many rabbits were washed out of their burrows in the river bank into the flooded stream.

One morning at a farm near Bridge of Aln, Whittingham, the sheep dog belonging to the farmer, seeing the plight of the rabbits in the water, carefully lifted out as many as he could reach from the bank side, plunged into mid-stream for those struggling there, brought them ashore, laid them down to make good their escape, and plunged in to the rescue of more, mouthing them gingerly by the back, and with no intent of harming them. Altogether he rescued 12 rabbits.

It is common knowledge that the North Northumberland sheep dog, trained as he is to be gentle with sheep, will not attack rabbits nor even field mice. He will jump and sport with them, but will not harm.

In Lighter Vein

Preparedness

Clerk (in boys' suits department): "Perhaps I should take some of the padding out of the shoulders."

Willie: "Yes, and please could you put it in the pants?"

What's a Neighbor?

Mary, five years old, called on the woman next door.

"Mrs. Galliher," she said, "let's play neighbors."

"Surely," said Mrs. Galliher; "but how do you play it?"

"All you do," said Mary, demurely, "is to borrow something."—*Liberty.*

The Children's Corner

The Friendly Box

JANIE had never had a little girl neighbor, for the farm she lived on, like the others about it, was very large, so that there weren't many neighbors at all! When she was eight years old, a part of the land belonging to the farm nearest her father's was sold to a man from the city, who promptly had a house built on it. Janie watched the carpenters every day at their work, hoping all the while that a little girl would live in the new house. And when it was finished, a little girl just Janie's age, really did come there to live.

From the very first, Janie and Ellen were friends. They would like to have played together every minute of every day if that had been possible, but each little girl had to help her mother part of the time. Summer is a busy time on the farm, and little girls can be a real help.

Almost every morning Janie and Ellen, working about the house or garden, made the most wonderful discoveries they simply longed to share with each other. It was hard to keep on picking berries, or getting in vegetables when one has just discovered baby birds in a nest, or found the first rose of the summer! Each girl thought if she could just tell the other, then she would really enjoy seeing how nicely she could complete her work.

It was Janie's mother who suggested a solution. "Wouldn't it be great fun," she began, "if you and Ellen could have a mail box halfway between the two houses? Then if you have something you wish very much to tell each other, you might write a little note about it, having first arranged a signal to show that the note is there."

Janie thought this a wonderful plan, and when her work was finished she ran eagerly down the road to Ellen's to tell her about it. Ellen wanted to put up the mail box that very afternoon, so a search was begun for the necessary material.

A pasteboard box was rejected because it would become rain soaked, and a suitable wooden box being hard to find, Ellen's mother offered a bucket with a bail and lid. The girls declared this just what they wanted, and ran with it to a carefully measured fence post, which stood just halfway between the two houses. The bucket was nailed securely to the fence post and was ready to assume its new place in the world.

"Let's call it the Friendly Box," suggested Janie suddenly, and Ellen agreed happily.

The question of signals arose next. Ellen suggested blowing a whistle as loudly as possible, while Janie's idea was to hoist a banner whenever a note was mailed. As usual, they compromised, and decided to use both signals.

The Friendly Box proved to be all that its name implied. Not only were interesting little notes left there, but many little surprises as well. There was, for instance, the morning Janie helped Mother make cup cakes, icing them all herself. Of course one of them, mysteriously wrapped in tissue paper, found its way into the Friendly Box for Ellen. The next morning there was a cookie-boy for Janie with a little note saying Ellen had rolled and cut out all the cookies for Mother and had made a cookie-boy for Janie and herself. The afternoon Janie sewed with Mother she made a dainty little handkerchief to slip in the Friendly Box for Ellen.

And so the work and fun went on all through the summer. In a week it would be time for school to start and Janie and Ellen would ride off every morning in the school bus. Ellen and her mother were especially busy because relatives from the city were coming to spend a few days with them. For a time Janie did not see her friend at all. There had been a hurriedly written note one morning from Ellen, saying Auntie Lou and Uncle Frank had come, and that there were ever so many things she could do to help Mother, so that Mother might have more time to visit with them.

Two or three lonesome days followed, and then the welcome signal appeared above the Friendly Box. When Janie reached the Friendly Box, she found the lid off, and standing straight up in it, holding its arms out to her, was a dear little baby doll! Janie could hardly believe her eyes. Surely, Ellen didn't mean it for her!

Just then there was a joyous cry and Ellen jumped out from behind a shock of hay where she had been hiding. And she was holding a doll exactly like the one in the Friendly Box! "Auntie Lou brought me both dolls. They're twins," she explained, "and I thought it would be more fun if we both had one. Let's make dresses for them," and soon scissors and needles were busy, with two little girls stitching happily away.

The Adventures of Waddles

LECTURE ON THE SUN'S ECLIPSE BY PROFESSOR WIDGEON TO-DAY
PROFESSOR WIDGEON, WHO HAS BEEN WHERE ALL THE SUN'S ECLIPSE WAS SEEN,
IS BACK AGAIN AND KINDLY SHOWS US WADDLERS WHAT HE SAW AND KNOWS
ABOUT EVENTS IN DISTANT SPACE,- ESPECIALLY WHERE SOL HID HIS FACE.
AND WE DUCKS HOPE SOME FUTURE DAY WILL BRING AN ECLIPSE DRAKEVILLE'S WAY.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1930

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Where Is Europe's Machinery for Treaty Revision?

"SO FAR as can be judged," writes an authority on European affairs, "the keynote of the new period will be revision"; and he goes on to show that Europe is dividing into two groups of nations, on one side the revisionists, on the other side the anti-revisionists.

The list is as follows:

REVISIONIST	ANTI-REVISIONIST
Italy	France
Bulgaria	Belgium
Germany	Poland
Austria	Czechoslovakia
Hungary	Jugoslavia
	Rumania

Most of the other European nations are neither strongly for nor strongly against revision; they are content to stand as arbiters.

Now, it is obvious that the status quo set up by the treaties of 1919 cannot endure indefinitely. The movement for revision seems bound to gather momentum. Resistance to revision cannot be based, in the long run, on the appeal to international law—an international law that was imposed by the victors on the vanquished. To have validity that law must be founded on justice, and the arguments in favor of its maintenance must be arguments of justice.

Neither force nor the heavy hand of existing fact will suffice to preserve the status quo; and to upset the status quo we have agreed not to have resort to force. The revisionists and the anti-revisionists alike have resolved to make their appeal to reason. More and more will the question of readjusting the treaties to changing conditions of European life be raised in ever-insistent form. Hitherto the anti-revisionists have been engaged in strengthening their positions; the status quo was not only fixed by the 1919 treaties, but it was reënforced by certain articles of the Covenant, by guarantees offered—but not ratified—by the United States and Great Britain, by a variety of French treaties of security with Belgium, Poland and members of the Little Entente, by the Locarno treaties, and by treaties between Poland and members of the Little Entente. On the other hand, Italy has made treaties with the revisionist states.

Now it is desirable to examine the means of revising treaties. One should not prejudge the issue. It may be that the treaties should not be revised. It may be that they should be confirmed. But it will hardly be disputed that there should be a competent body to consider claims that may become urgent. There should be, without committing that body to any view in advance, a sort of international court of appeal armed with plenary powers. It is quite conceivable that mistakes were made, though such mistakes must not be assumed; and, since war as a method of revision is rightly ruled out, there should be a permanent institution which can if necessary alter the law in consonance with circumstances.

Curiously, this point has been overlooked. The revisionists point to Article 19 of the Covenant, and the anti-revisionists intimate that they will oppose its operation under the unanimity rule. But if they analyzed it, they would find that the article means very little. It merely states that the Assembly of the League may "advise" reconsideration of treaties.

Thus the League has only advisory powers. To whom would it give its advice? It could properly advise two powers to reconsider a bilateral treaty, but the Versailles Treaty was signed by over thirty nations after a supreme congress, and therefore it is only the supreme congress, or a body to which it might delegate its authority, which can revise the treaties of 1919. Two or three nations directly concerned cannot override the provisions of the multi-power congress. Arbitral methods are useful in many cases, but they cannot result in the revision of treaties. Juridic methods must obviously accept the law as it stands.

In short, we may make the following propositions: (1) Treaties may have need of revision in a peacefully organized society; (2) at present there is no competent body for the revision of the 1919 treaties; (3) the organization of world peace will not be complete, will indeed be defective in a vital point, until a duly authorized body for the reëxamination of treaties which have become obsolete, inapplicable or unfair has been established. It would be well if the statesmen of Europe were to direct their attention to this important matter.

Two Extra Cabbages a Day?

SOME mathematician has figured that one needs to eat only three extra slices of bread each day to do his bit toward taking up the slack in the production of wheat. Thus simply a great economic problem is solved. Overproduction would be eliminated by overconsumption. How much more attractive is the concrete proposition to eat three extra slices of bread a day than the somewhat abstract proposal of creating a larger demand, although, of course, one is increasing the demand when he asks the head of the table to "please pass the bread" for three extra servings.

But what is going to happen when the cabbage crop shows a surprisingly large overproduction? Are the people of the United States to be called upon to eat a couple of extra cabbages a day, or are they to be urged to have a New England boiled dinner every day for a month? There are times, too, when the onion crop may be more than enough for the ordinary consumption of the American people. Think of pressing a proposal of "an onion a meal" and its effect upon the nation. Supposing several crops are overproduced in the same season and one is called upon to insert between his "regular meals" each day an extra luncheon of three slices of bread, two boiled onions, a cabbage and a couple of yellow turnips?

"Prevent Hunger and Cold"

PRESIDENT HOOVER'S declaration that "we must prevent hunger and cold to those of our people who are in honest difficulties" well expresses America's thought about unemployment relief. The President's accompanying action in forming a national board to facilitate governmental coöperation in relief measures will win wide approval as making a start on something which should be done.

If Mr. Hoover had been more of a politician and less of a humanitarian, he would have avoided—at least until after the impending elections—recognizing present difficulties for which his Administration may be unthinkingly blamed. But the President sees an emergency. Winter is near, with its usual seasonal unemployment likely to add to those already out of work. Whatever is done to prevent distress will be more effective if begun at once. Large machinery is slow to start.

However, in this connection the organization the President is setting up has one advantage. Many efforts to provide employment are already under way. For the last ten months the Federal Government has been coöperating with public and private agencies in endeavors to help the jobless. It has also sought to increase employment by enlarging its own construction program. Probably it can do more. The new commission is to speed up these measures.

The board which Robert P. Lamont, Secretary of Commerce, is organizing will also have the advantage of much data gathered by government agencies ever since Mr. Hoover headed the Harding unemployment commission of 1921. The depression of that year was largely broken by revival of construction, and it is evident that the Government's plans this year emphasize the possibilities for putting money and men to work on building projects. How much can be done in this way during the winter months when outdoor work is curtailed is a question, but each year the weather is becoming less of an obstacle, and clearly every effort of this kind should help.

The Government will provide $250,000,000 this year and next for federal-aid roads. In most states work on hard-surfaced roads cannot begin again until April, but some employment can be provided by grading and graveling roads. This work is particularly needed in sections where drought has left farmers without ready money. But it is on private enterprise and local public relief measures that chief reliance must be placed.

Such hopeful and farsighted projects as that of a voluntary committee of New York bankers who are undertaking to obtain contributions of $150,000 a week to be used in furnishing employment to needy heads of families during the winter are certain to do much good. Such efforts are far better than charity. Moreover, they are encouraging because they illustrate a new recognition on the part of business men that hard times for employees often mean hard times for employers.

In the face of maladjustment of tremendous economic forces there is little enough that can be done to relieve distress, but something can be done, and it is heartening to know that from the Federal Government down to local organizations relief is being mobilized on a scale never before attempted. America may not be able to abolish hunger and cold this winter, but it can do much to lessen their rigors if available wealth, ingenuity and organization are put to work.

Autocrat of the Livery Stable

THERE is being celebrated this year the three hundredth anniversary of Thomas Hobson. He lived at Cambridge and gave to the English language the phrase "Hobson's choice." The words have passed into our common speech, because, to be faced with "Hobson's choice" is a common predicament. Thomas Hobson was a livery stable man who let out horses to the young bloods of Cambridge University. When they came for horses this curt stableman allowed them no picking or choosing. Take the first horse in the rank or go without. It was Hobson's choice.

The Hobson's-choice attitude has its advantages and its drawbacks.

One of the delights of buying, whether of a gift for a friend or a necessity for one's self is the pleasure of choosing. What a thrill we had as children when we stood before some array of sweets or toys and were told that we might choose one! Of what pleasure we should have been robbed had it been Hobson's choice!

Yet the position taken up by dour Thomas Hobson of Cambridge 300 years ago has something to commend it. The "strong, silent man" may be more a creature of fiction than of fact, and in any case overrated. But a touch of the "firm mouth and strong, immobile jaw" is often a valuable asset. Now and then within the velvet glove it is necessary to use, with wisdom, in the affairs both of nations and of men, that iron quality which was the trait of that stableman at Cambridge. The lively young men of the varsity soon recognized that Tom Hobson was no man to be trifled with. They might look longingly at the glossy chestnut cob in the middle, or the spirited black steed at the side, or the smart clean-legged bay horse in the further stall. But no: it was Hobson's choice. They could take it or leave it, and no doubt they took it and rode blithely away.

Historical Fiction or Fictitious History?

POLONIUS, in his chatty, dull-witted way, succeeded in stringing together with admirable succinctness Elizabethan drama in all its variegated gaudiness. In the course of the last 300 years, however, drama has shed most of its colorful distinctions, and today there remains in the far-flung realm of literature only one province which Polonius's catalogue might, with a slight modification, well describe: "History, pastoral, pastoral-comical, historical-pastoral, tragical-historical, tragical-comical-historical-pastoral."

Substitute the modern art of biography for the archaic one of the pastoral, and what better description is there of the historical novel as it is known today? Biography has, indeed, in recent years almost entirely supplanted every other form of historical fiction, but Maurois, Guedalla, Feuchtwanger and the innumerable host of their imitators are far from being in sole occupation of history's fiction market: even the stage has, in Drinkwater, sought to reclaim a certain part of history's past ascendancy in the theater.

It is John Drinkwater, indeed, who has attempted to define the art of the historical novelist and dramatist as being concerned mainly with the presentation of character rather than with sober adherence to historical fact.

If it is on character alone that a historical novelist must concentrate, then the famous personages of the past can indeed be expected to assume the legendary properties of the chameleon and very soon become a legend themselves; it is as a legend, in fact, that many a national hero, poet or statesman has already emerged from the pens of his modern biographers. The sober truth unfortunately remains that more often than not when a historical novel or play departs from exact and established fact it leaves the imprint of its author's self-confessed weakness as a creative artist: for it is obviously easier to manipulate facts to suit one's own conception of character than to obtain a true perspective of character by remaining faithful to facts. The circumstance that famous ancient dramatists and poets were discovered by modern historians to have erred in important historical detail is often held up as a justification for the freedom of treatment of historical facts that the modern historical novelist and dramatist claim as their right. But these ancient chroniclers of the past were, as a rule, quite unaware of their errors.

The most striking thing in Shakespeare's historical plays is, surely, the faithfulness with which he followed his historical authorities. Again, a great historical novel like "War and Peace" remains throughout true to historical detail, though Count Tolstoy's interpretation of historical characters of the Napoleonic era has been disputed by many a historian. It were indeed a great pity if, contrary to the example set by such great writers, historical fiction were to be transformed into fictitious history.

Germany Refutes Slanders

THE heavy majority given Chancellor Bruening in the Reichstag Saturday night is the answer of sane and steadfast Germany to the wild outcries of the Hitlerites with their demands for repudiation and defiance of the world. The Chancellor asked for authority to make heavy cuts in governmental expenditures, approval of the foreign loan and an adjournment until December 3. The majority supporting his propositions was twice that which his most enthusiastic supporters had anticipated. Hitlerism, with its vociferations in the streets, took a hard fall.

Germany is to be congratulated upon this new manifestation of the sober common sense of its people. It comes at precisely the moment when it will most benefit the credit of their country abroad. The picturesqueness, the violence, the extravagance of Hitler and his followers so engaged the attention of newspaper correspondents that a degree of significance was given to their attacks on Germany's credit, which the event shows was far from being justified by their political power. When it came to transforming inflammatory oratory into Reichstag votes, Herr Hitler failed as completely as at the time of his famous "putsch" he failed to transform words into revolutionary acts.

The world underestimates neither the difficulties which beset Germany nor the courage with which the German people are meeting them. In the midst of the Hitler propaganda the money market stood ready to support another heavy loan for German rehabilitation. That attitude is explainable only by the thorough conviction of financial circles that Germany is not going to be led, by frenzied politicians, into repudiation of its obligations.

In working out its ultimate financial independence under the Young plan it will encounter difficulties and hardships, but the plan itself affords methods of meeting or ameliorating these, and the nations party to it will be guided in their action by the evidences of Germany's good faith. Of such evidences last week's decisions were most notable. They are the more worthy of complete acceptance because they are in thorough accord with all that the nation has done since the war. Germany's devotion to national unity and honor, and her purpose to discharge loyally all her international obligations, have thus been emphatically reaffirmed.

Editorial Notes

"Since the separation of the United States from Great Britain, ninety-eight men named Smith have served in the national legislature. During the same time forty-seven men named Jones have been members of Congress," says the Pathfinder. According to that, the Smiths are doing much more than merely "keeping up with the Joneses."

Probably one reason why football is America's most popular fall sport is the presence of the college "cheer leader." There is still a world full of opportunity for "cheer leaders" in business to dispel gloom and pessimism and to instill energy and enthusiasm.

It has been ruled that an aviator is not trespassing on an owner's land until he flies at a level lower than 500 feet; but how about the owner of a building more than 500 feet high trespassing on the aviator's right of way?

The forethought of the householder who ordered his winter coal supply during the summer months is comparable to the South American ovenbird which builds its nest in June but does not use it until October.

When gasoline prices start to come down, can winter be far behind?

The Nile Which Is Egypt

EGYPT'S spring is delayed until the Nile, "son of the great moon mountains African," comes down in flood from its upper reaches in Abyssinia during July and August. The earlier months, which are generally the loveliest in other countries, are the hottest in Egypt. By July the peasants, fields and cattle are languishing under the heat of the Egyptian sun, and the Nile is at its lowest. Peasant and buffalo have to work overtime to turn the water wheels and irrigate the canals until the flood comes down. Bringing the fertile silt from the Abyssinian mountains, it runs dark and muddy throughout the many thousands of canals which are like a network over Egypt.

The fields, which are already green with cotton and maize, are filled with water, and drink it into their black earth; trees stand with their roots in the oozy mud, and the native boys play naked in the water all day long. There is a new freshness in the air and the fellaheen are light-hearted, for until the water actually bubbles into their canals they are always anxious.

Allah might be angry and not send the flood, or some neighboring pasha might take more than his fair share and leave their fields dry. Since Pharaonic times the Nile has been venerated, for this great river touches very closely on the lives of nearly every Egyptian. The annual flood was said by the ancient Egyptians to be Isis mourning for Osiris, and it is believed by many to be caused by a magic drop of water. The "Festival of the Night of the Drop" is still celebrated, and many Egyptians spend the night in the open air.

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But the principal ceremony which survives to this day is that of the "Cutting of the Khalig." This year it took place on September 10, in the presence of the representative of King Fuad, and a number of Ministers, assembled in a marquee on Rhoda Island in Cairo. Here the height of the flood is measured by an old nilometer, which has been there many centuries, and the ceremony is held when the water has reached a certain mark. In former times the Khalig dam used to be cut, which allowed the Nile to flow into the near-by irrigation canal, but in 1902 the canal was filled in, and the ceremony today only symbolizes that the Nile flood has reached its height.

In ancient times, when there was a waterway from Cairo across the desert, the ceremony also meant that the Nile was sufficiently high for trade to be resumed on a large scale with India, Arabia and the African coast. Merchandise came up the Nile from the Mediterranean and across the desert to what is now the Bitter Lake on the Suez Canal, whence it was taken by camel the few miles that remained to the Red Sea.

A temple at Karnak bears an inscription that such a canal existed in the time of Seti I (1380 B. C.). Later Ptolemy II connected the canal with the sea, building a series of locks. It was thought there was a great difference in the levels of the Mediterranean and the Red Sea, so that an attempt to connect them would lead to the Delta being flooded by salt water. This belief prevailed down to the nineteenth century and was one of the main reasons for the opposition to de Lesseps's great scheme for building the Suez Canal.

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The "Cutting of the Khalig," therefore, was always an extremely important ceremony, and many stories are told by historians of the rites that were performed. It is stated that before the Arab conquest Egyptians, believed to have been Christians, used to sacrifice a young virgin to the river, after dressing her as a bride. It is for this reason that the ceremony is sometimes called the Wedding of the Nile, resembling as it does the ceremony which takes place on the shores of the Bosporus when a dignitary of the Greek Orthodox Church throws a cross into the sea, and the ceremony at Venice when a ring is thrown as a token of marriage.

Lane in his "Manners and Customs of the Modern Egyptians," states that when Amr abolished this barbarous custom the Nile did not rise at all that year. The Egyptians were exceedingly alarmed, seeing themselves faced by starvation, and Amr wrote to the Caliph Omar to ask his advice. The Caliph replied that he had done well, but that he should throw a note into the Nile which read as follows:

> From Abdullah Omar, Prince of the Faithful, to the Nile of Egypt. If thou flow of thine own accord, flow not: but if it be Allah, the One, the Mighty, who causeth thee to flow, we implore God, the One, the Mighty, to make thee flow.

Historians say that the Nile rose sixteen cubits during the following night, which, as Lane says, "is hard to be believed, even divested of the miracle."

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In later times a mound of earth used to be raised in front of the dam which closed the canal, and was known as the 'arusa or bride; it was a rough effigy symbolizing the virgin who used to be thrown to the river. The marriage consisted in washing away the mound before the dam was cut by a boat being driven hard against it.

The "Cutting of the Khalig" is now a ceremony which has lost much of its picturesqueness. But it still represents the coming of the Nile flood, which is more important to Egypt than politics or parliament, kings or constitutions.

O. H. G. W.

From the World's Great Capitals—Paris

PARIS

THE American House in the Cité Universitaire, which was open all summer to students from the United States who happened to be working in Paris, is now launched upon its first regular university term. A room has been set aside for the use of Bryn Mawr students as a result of a gift received from Miss Anne Vauclain, daughter of Samuel M. Vauclain, president of the Baldwin Locomotive Works.

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No "Servant Problem" Here

For those who are dismayed by the intricacies of the "servant problem," one may recommend consideration of the record established by M. Jacques Beraldi, of Yvetot. Seven of the servants in his château have served one master for a total of 300 years. Mme. Le Baleur has been in M. Beraldi's employ no less than fifty-four years. Her husband, M. le Baleur, has rounded out fifty years of service. M. Collard has forty-nine years to his credit, M. Sanson forty-six years, and M. Allain 39 years. M. Lutinier, the gardener, and his wife, are the "youngsters" of the establishment, with only thirty-one years each in this position. Each member of the staff has been awarded a medal for service, and M. Lutinier is a member of the order of "Merite Agricole." His two predecessors at the château remained there for fifty and fifty-five years respectively.

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Public Scribe Still Has Work

Of the many public letter writers who once found work to do in Paris, only one remains. The growth of literacy has made the profession an unnecessary one. Even the single survivor, a woman, finds the nature of her work greatly altered. Her customers today are not so much unlettered persons who cannot write, as those who require some special technical advice as to how properly to address a government official, or who desire letters translated into a foreign language, or even merely typewritten. In addition, the writer performs some of the functions of a notary and of a general merchandise broker, not to mention those of legal adviser and money lender, on occasions. The writer's booth is a tiny structure, not far from the Gare de l'Est. It has an upper story, reached by a ladder through a trapdoor, where a staff of two girl typists is kept busy on a varied assortment of jobs. When there is a rush of customers the ladder, which has a cushioned seat on its back, can be let down to form a bench for those who have to wait their turn.

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Automobile Club Cherishes Cup

The historic Gordon Bennett Cup, originally known as the Coupe Internationale de l'Automobile, formed the centerpiece at a luncheon party given at the Automobile Club de France by the Vicomte de Rohan, its president. This trophy, first offered by its enterprising donor thirty years ago, was the prize most eagerly sought after by famous drivers in the years when the motorcar was in its infancy. It is in bronze, consisting of a representation of a "horseless carriage," with beautiful allegorical figures, the whole mounted on a marble base. France, having won it three times, became its permanent possessor. The occasion of the luncheon was the impending departure of the Vicomte de Rohan for America, to attend the International Congress on Roads at Washington. In addition to several American press representatives, the guests included such eminent members of the French motor world as Louis Renault, Louis Blériot, and Paul Panhard.

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No Skyscraper For Versailles

Versailles, threatened with a skyscraper, has been saved from this desecration. At any rate, the building, 92 feet high, which was planned to be erected on the site of the present Hotel des Réservoirs, and which was currently described as a skyscraper, will not be erected. The building as designed would, according to admirers of Versailles, have been obtrusive and so entirely out of keeping with the architecture of the château and the town as to constitute a serious blemish on a landscape which has few equals, and which certainly is world famous. The Academy of Fine Arts, which played an active part in repelling the skyscraper invasion, has taken definite steps to prevent the erection in the vicinity of the château of any structures which would tend to destroy the beauty and harmony of its surroundings.

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Valiant Seaman's Deeds Recalled

A statue of Jean Vauquelin, the gift of French Canadians, and an exact copy of the monument recently erected at Montreal, has been unveiled at Dieppe. Vauquelin, who was born in Dieppe, was a merchant seaman who fought valiantly against the British in the French and Indian war, so valiantly, in fact, that Admiral Boscawen, the British commander, said of him, "I do not know the name of the captain of the frigate Arethusa, who has escaped me; but if one of my captains had done as much, my first thought would be to solicit his promotion." The statue at Dieppe was unveiled by M. Rio, Undersecretary of State for the Navy, in the presence of a delegation which came from Canada for the occasion, and which was led by the Hon. P. Du Tremblay, Advisory Counselor to the Quebec Parliament, and managing director of La Presse of Montreal.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Overproduction or Underdistribution?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A friend of mine wrote his brother on the theme that the world was richer in materials than at any previous time in its history, but was suffering from a nonassimilation of riches and hence a world, and particularly a British, unemployment problem. The brother's reply, which was kindly passed on to me, is interesting. It reads in part:

"Not until everyone has so much that he cannot utilize what he has can there be overproduction. Use the phrase underdistribution and I will be with you.

"Mankind in the mass has enough for its needs and some over; but overproduction in its needs is not in sight while population increases. Your world slump is not in articles of necessity, but in the amenities of life. Mortals are not receiving the luxuries and amenities to which they are entitled by the standard of their technique of production.

"Two million unemployed in England! Figures repeated in all the big countries! Disastrous! But surely one machine can do the work of many men. Visualize fifty men and one machine to do all their work for them. Put them in a world alone and estimate their problem.

"1. Are they to fight for the privilege of working the machine?

"2. Are the five men needed to work it to have all its production and the others none?

"3. Will they allot periods of work to each man, with play and full maintenance to the rest?

"If the first: Some will be slain, there will be overproduction and nonassimilation of riches.

"If the second: An unemployment problem, riots or the dole, millionaires and a relieving officer.

"If the third: Satan finding mischief, or, on the contrary, they might set up an academy of learning.

"The fact is, were the standard of amenity and comfort all over the world what it ought to be, there would not be enough work to go around. In due time the world will ration its work and give full maintenance during play, but we suffer from the beliefs of the past regarding work, and have not yet realized the new conditions of existence. Meanwhile, although there is ample work possible for every one for a time, in raising the world standard of comfort to an equal level, closed markets prevent us getting on with it.

"The highly organized nations have adopted the method of rationing work, in part only. Partial maintenance and total play, on a casual basis, instead of part play and part work on an organized basis. They do not realize that they have done so, and are labeling it calamity, when actually it is the outcome of evolutionary process temporarily speeded up. It is a new departure in our way of daily life which has arrived too soon and is consequently misunderstood and misapplied. A continuation of civilization should show it, properly envisaged and controlled, as a usual practice. If the nations concerned would apply it now to the education of their adult population, the so-called slump would be recognized for what it is, a resting time, and difficulty would be turned to advantage."

E. A. G.

Sussex, Eng.